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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

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VOL. XXVI NO. 200 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

25 Killed And 117 Injured In Train Crash

Indian Delegation Impress World Youth Congress

Plenary Session Horror-Struck At Conditions In India

Meher Ally Stresses India's Determination To Break Away From Empire

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, August 21.

The Indian Delegation for the World Youth Congress are taking a prominent part in all discussions here. The speech of the Delegation leader Mr. Meher Ally, at the plenary session this afternoon was greeted with cheers. His sharp attack on British rule and exploitation of India came as a revelation to the Congress.

RESULT OF 170 YEARS' RULE

Many delegates said afterwards they could not help expressing horror at the conditions prevailing in India, after 170 years of British rule.

Mr. Meher Ally stressed India's determination to break away from the Empire, and combat British foreign policy. He declared, amidst prolonged cheers, "India won't be drawn into an Imperialist war next time".

MISS ROY IMPRESSES

Miss Renoo Roy, a Cambridge undergraduate and the only woman member of the Indian delegation, is a picturesque figure in the Congress session, in her many-coloured saries. Her presence here is helping to stimulate keen interest in the problems of Indian womanhood and appreciation of the great role played by women in India's struggle.

DIVIDE AND RULE POLICY

Mr. Iftekharuddin, M.L.A. a Congressman from Lahore, is also here as a delegate. He declared, amidst cries of 'shame', that Britain was following a policy of divide and rule to perpetuate her own domination in India.

MRS. VIJAYALAKSHMI PUNDIT IN BUDAPEST

Jawahar Unable To Meet Her

BUDAPEST, Aug. 21.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit arrived by air from Karachi, but Pandit J. Nehru was unable to meet her as his daughter is ill. The illness may delay their departure from Budapest by a few days. When his daughter is better, they intend to proceed to Prague where they will possibly spend a day or two, and then proceed to London.—Reuter.

INDIA IN EAST FAIR

BERLIN, Aug. 20.

India is one of the thirteen countries represented in the East Fair at Koenigsburg which the Minister of Economics, Herr Funk, is opening to-morrow. All-India's principal exports such as cotton, tea and jute will be shown.—Reuter's Special.

KIDNAPPED CHILDREN RELEASED

JERUSALEM, August 21.

Three children, members of the Jewish Inspectors' family who were kidnapped in Athlit have been released. They do not know their parents' fate.—Reuter.

NAZI BAIT TO HUNGARY

Minority Rights In Czecho-Slovakia And Question Of Military Equality

VIENNA, Aug. 20

Admiral Horthy and his party are due on Sunday and they will be welcomed by Dr. Seyss-Inquart and other prominent persons. It is believed here that the German and Hungarian statesmen will discuss far-reaching minority rights of Hungarians in Czechoslovakia and the best way Hungary could obtain military equality.—Reuter's Special.

HUNGARIAN MISSION TO GERMANY

BUDAPEST, Aug. 20

Admiral Horthy and his wife, Premier Imredy, Foreign Minister Kanya and other leading officials are leaving to-night for Germany. There is great satisfaction here at the preparations being made in Germany and Hungary's feeling of importance has increased with the knowledge that the Little Entente are eager to come to terms with Hungary.—Reuter's Special.

RECEPTION PLANS IN BERLIN

BERLIN, Aug. 20.

Elaborate precautions have been made for the journey of Admiral Horthy and party in Germany. All stations *en route* are lavishly decorated with German and Hungarian flags and festoons. The party will proceed from Vienna direct to Kiel where Madame Horthy, on Monday, will christen Germany's third ten-thousand-ton cruiser in the presence of Herr Hitler and other Nazi Leaders.—Reuter's Special.

GEN. VUILLEMIN IN GERMANY

BERLIN, Aug. 20.

General Vuillemin spent his last day in Germany visiting the large Heinkel Aeroplane Works eighteen miles to the north of Berlin and made a flight in the famous new Helikopter. He leaves for France to-morrow.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN PRINCE INJURED IN CAR ACCIDENT

PARIS, Aug. 21.

Tikayet Sailendra Narayan Bhanjadeo heir of the Raja of Kanika, has injured his head and is suffering from severe concussion as a result of a motorcar accident near Fontainebleau, last evening. He has been removed to hospital in Fontainebleau.—Reuter.

PRINCE REGAINS CONSCIOUSNESS.

A Paris message says: At Fontainebleau clinic, Reuter was informed that Tikayet regained consciousness early to-day. The doctor stated that he need stay only a few days, and that he had not suffered any fracture. Tikayet's chauffeur was more seriously hurt, and is in the hospital in Fontainebleau.

The car had a collision at cross-roads with the car of Mr. G. V. McLachlan, Manager of the French Standard Oil Company, who lives in Paris. Mr. McLachlan's mouth was hurt, but he was able to return to Paris, after treatment at Fontainebleau.—Reuter.

German designs on Czecho-slovakia.
(Courtesy: 'Detroit News')

WORLD ACHIEVEMENT

We begin to-day on another page the publication of a daily feature under the above caption. This fascinating series will contain a daily record of some of the outstanding achievements of human effort in every field of activity.

Nagpur Students Wait On Mahatma

"Constitutionalists Made No Mistake In Framing Wardha Resolution"

—Gandhiji

Advises Preparation Of Case In Favour Of Khare For Submission To A. I. C. C.

NAGPUR, Aug. 21.

With the object of meeting Mahatma Gandhi at Shegaon to register their protest against the Congress Working Committee's resolution on Dr. Khare, about 175 young men left for Wardha by passenger train carrying two Congress tri-colour flags with them.

They marched to the station from the city in a procession shouting pro-Khare slogans, a police party following them. The District Officials were present at the station where special precautions had been taken by the police.

A large number of persons gathered at the platform to see the demonstrators.—A.P

MARCH IN PROCESSION

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 21.

About 150 students and citizens from Nagpur who arrived here to-day marched in procession to Shegaon carrying tri-colour flags and shouting slogans. 'En route' the procession swelled to over one thousand.

Mr. V. A. Khare, the leader of the Deputation, explaining the object of their visit said that they had come to acquaint Gandhiji with the intense agitation that was being carried on in Nagpur in support of Dr. Khare and against the Working Committee, the injustice meted out to Dr. Khare, and demanding the withdrawal of the anti-Khare resolution. An inquiry into the charges against the Mahakoshal Ministers and that action be taken against Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. He also urged that steps be taken to remove misapprehensions among the public to establish Congress prestige.

As Mahatma Gandhi is observing silence, he wrote out his reply to the deputationists which was read out by Mr. Mahadeo Desai.

MAHATMA'S REPLY

Gandhiji said: "I realise your regard and support for Dr. Khare. I also have great love for Dr. Khare, but we who are fighting the independence battle have to forget family relations while doing our duty. After introspection I found that no wrong or injustice had been done against Dr. Khare. You have no material for comparison. I myself framed the Congress Constitution in 1920 wherein the All-India Congress is the final appellate authority which everybody can approach. The Working Committee or leaders referred to, if found guilty, deserve punishment.

PREPARE CASE FOR KHARE

"I advise you to prepare your case in favour of Dr. Khare to be placed before the A.I.C.C. I have said whatever I wanted to. I cannot address a public meeting at seventy. I have no desire to prove Dr. Khare's guilt, nor do I wish you to lessen your love for Dr. Khare. Time alone will tell and Dr. Khare will admit his mistake I have patience. If I realise that I did injustice in this

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 4).

Sardar Patel's Sind Visit

Ministry Question To Be Discussed

KARACHI, Aug. 20.

A busy programme awaits Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, who is to arrive here on Monday 23. A procession has been arranged which after parading the main streets will terminate at Sharda Mandir where, the Sardar will stay during his visit to Karachi.

He will preside over a joint meeting of the Congress Assembly Party and the Sind Parliamentary Committee. He will also address a public meeting in Rambaugh Recreation Ground.

On Wednesday he will receive a civic address at the Municipal Corporation Grounds and in the afternoon grant interviews to the Journalists Association.

The Sardar will also discuss the ministerial question with the Muslim Members of the Sind Assembly.

Acharya Kripalani is expected here on Monday morning.—A. P.

Gruesome Tragedy On S. I. R Line

SHENCOTTAH PASSENGER CAPSIZES

Breach In Line Due To Sudden Burst Of Clouds Given As Explanation Of Accident

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

The Shencottah Passenger which left Madras (Egmore) yesterday morning is reported to have capsized last night between Ayyalur and Vadamadurai beyond Dindigul on the South Indian Railway.

Inward foreign mails carried by the train are held up at Dindigul. A duplicate train has been sent from Trichinopoly this morning.

Details of casualties are not known so far.—A. P.

12 KILLED AND 100 INJURED

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

Mr. C. A. Muirhead, Agent, South India Railway on receipt of information about the accident left at 11-30 a.m. by the Rameshwaran Express.

INTERVIEWED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, THE AGENT SAID THAT THE CASUALTIES IN THE ACCIDENT WERE 12 KILLED AND 100 INJURED ACCORDING TO REPORTS RECEIVED BY HIM.—A.P.

OFFICIAL EXPLANATION OF ACCIDENT

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

The District Traffic Superintendent, South Indian Railway, wires from Madura as follows:—

About 0/25 hours on the 21st August No. 11 Down Shencottah Passenger derailed at mile 255/16 between Ayyalur and Vadamadurai on the Trichinopoly-Madura Section due to the line being washed away on account of sudden burst of clouds. The engine and four bogies capsized.

Twelve were killed, including the first fireman, fifty slightly injured and fifty seriously injured. All slightly injured persons were taken to Dindigul Hospital on bus and the seriously injured by a special train to Madura headquarters hospital

Local Medical Officer, Dindigul, and the Railway Principal Medical Officer rendered medical aid. Transhipment has been arranged. Through running will probably be obstructed for about 24 hours.—A. P.

23 KILLED: 117 INJURED

The latest figures of casualties in the railway disaster are 25 killed and 117 injured, stated Mr. L. T. Hockley, Secretary to the Agent, South Indian Railway, interviewed by the Associated Press.

He attributes the disaster to sudden cloud burst and the consequent washing away of the line at the spot where accident occurred.

It is reported that most of the members of a marriage party consisting of 30 persons, said to be travelling in the carriage next to the postal van are missing. The train was carrying a full complement of passengers due to Nagore Kandiry festival (a Muslim festival). A few Rangoon refugees were also among the passengers.

A large number of Muslim passengers are reported to be either missing, dead or seriously injured.

DIVERSION

All trains are being diverted through Mananadura. Most of the injured persons were taken to Madura, and passengers were either transhipped or made their own arrangements to get to their destinations by buses.

A diamond merchant of Trichinopoly, who was a passenger in the ill-fated train, and who returned by bus this noon with his wife, who has been injured says that many persons lost their lives in the accident. The engine was capsized on the left side while the carriages were thrown down on the right side. Some bodies were found buried in the debris, and were taken out. Three persons in the R. M. S. van are reported to be missing.

The driver of the train escaped though injured, while a fireman, two brakesmen and a mail-van porter are missing. Over 75 injured have been removed to Dindigul and Madura hospitals by special trains. Medical men, railway and police officials and the public are co-operating in relief work.—A. P.

INJURED REMOVED TO MADURA

MADRAS, August 21.

According to information received here regarding the train derailment on the Trichinopoly-Madura section of the South Indian Railway, 43 injured were removed to Madura by a special train at 9-45 a. m. and sent to the Government Hospital. Among them were two children aged three and four respectively.

PROGRESSING IN HOSPITAL

(Later) 16-30 Hours.—The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, South Indian Railway, Madura Junction, wires to the "United Press" that the following injured persons whose available addresses are given below are progressing in the hospital:—

(1) Sevandammal C/o Chinnappa Chetti, Uyyakondan, Trichy; (2) Muthusamy Naidu, 51 Chunnambukara St., Madura; (3) Muthukrishna Naidu, Sankaranayanar Koil; (4) Sivaramakrishna Bhagavathar and wife Alamelu, Nachiyarkoil St., Woriyur; (5) Adaikala Udaiyar, brother of Ponnusamy Udayar, Maravaneri, Koiladi; (6) Vythilingam Pillai and party (3), Natham, Koilpatti; (7) Sikkander Rowther Minkara St.

(Continued on Page 7 Col 2)

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—
Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

26. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted a well posted Christian boy to marry a fair cultured Christian girl. Apply Box 10665. "Bombay Chronicle"

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a General Clerk in the Grade of 36-2-50 only those well experienced in Municipal affairs for at least five years need apply. An L.S.G.D. knowing typing will be preferred. Apply immediately stating age, qualifications, experience and with copies of testimonials if any to Mr. Jethalal P. Parekh, President Municipality, Ghatkopar. (9285).

Wanted one M.B.B.S. Lady Doctor as Medical Officer for the Sheth Morarbhai Vijbhukhandas Hospital, Surat, for women and children. Pay Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 by an annual increment of Rs. 20. The applicant should apply to the undersigned before the 10th September, 1938, at the latest with testimonials, stating qualifications, A. D. Cooper, Hon. Secretary, C.D.D.G., Surat. (9286)

Wanted European or Anglo-Indian by the 1st September if possible, with full experience in retouching negatives and preparing plates for Offset and Offsetdeep work, in colours and multicolours. Apply with references and specimens of work done, mentioning when able to join. Only first class experienced men need apply to Box No. 10557, "Bombay Chronicle."

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

Motor Driving Taught Perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 10658 "Bombay Chronicle."

Motor driving taught. Expert tuition to test Standard on dual control cars by oldest Training School in India. Also Mechanism courses. Terms very moderate. Write for prospectus to French Motor Car Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay. (8625)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY, the 22nd August, 1938, at 10-45 A.M. (S.T.)

M. I. ROWJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 20th August, 1938.
9295.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. SAKHARAM HAWA KHEOOR has presented an application to the Collector of Bombay, for permission to remove his toddy-Shop No. 122 for the retail sale of toddy, from 936, Love Lane to Compartment No. 18-20 and 22 of House No. 12/22 belonging to Abdul Kasam Mevawalla at Hatti Baug Lane "A".

If any one residing in the neighbourhood of the proposed Shop has any objections to urge, he should communicate them in writing to the undersigned within 15 days from this date.

(Sd.) P. A. REPORTER.
Superintendent of Excise,
Bombay,
for Collector of Bombay.
Bombay Collector's Office.
Excise Department:
Dated 12th August, 1938.
9287.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
THE BOMBAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
THE BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

The appointment of a full time Salaried Chairman of the above Associations is under consideration and applications are invited for the post from gentlemen, preferably not directly connected with Insurance, qualified by administrative experience and of recognised standing.

The appointment is to be made in the first place for a period of 3 to 5 years and will carry a salary in the neighbourhood of Rs. 3,000 a month.

Applicants should state age, qualifications, full account of professional or business activities and present employment, if any.

Applications should be submitted in confidential cover to the Secretary, Bombay Fire Insurance Association, Jacob Sassoon Building, 6 Rampart Row, Bombay, not later than 10th September, 1938.

9281.

M. S. "MELBOURNE MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 18th August, 1938, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed. Consignments of Tallow shipped from Wellington per this vessel have also arrived.

N. MATSURA,
Manager,
Osaka Syosen Kabusiki Kaisya.

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted:—Influential Agents to sell our pure Nilgiri Teas at very competitive rates for the season in India and abroad on attractive remuneration. Apply:—The National Nilgiri Tea Co., Mettupalaiyam, (Nilgiris). (10667)

Public Notices

LOST OR MISLAID.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 318 issued to Mr. Goolfam J. Kanga for fifty shares numbered 8278/-8327 of AIR SERVICES OF INDIA, LTD., has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim to the said shares should be notified to the Company at its Registered Office at Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof after which period a duplicate certificate will be issued to the said Goolfam J. Kanga.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1938.

For Air Services of India Ltd.,
S. L. JHAVERI.
Director.

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th September, 1938, at 5 P.M. (S.T.)

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 1st September 1938, to Wednesday, the 14th September, 1938, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
9296.

RE: THE JAMNADAS NURSEY GINNING & PRESSING CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation).

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to give a lease or leases for working the following Ginning & Pressing Factories for the current season. Tenders are invited for the purpose, which should be submitted to the undersigned on or before the 10th day of September, 1938, at his Office Manekji Wadia Building, 125, Esplanade Road. Fort, Bombay. All Lessees will be required to pay half the rent in advance and the other half within three months from the commencement of the Lease. Intending Lessees will be required to give cash security for the due performance of the terms of the Lease. The undersigned is not bound to accept the highest or any offer.

BERAR.
DARWHA (Yeotmal) One Ginning and One Pressing Factory.
DIGRAS (Yeotmal) Two Ginning and One Pressing Factories.
WUN (Yeotmal) Two Ginning and Two Pressing Factories.
WARUD (Amraoti) Three Ginning and One Pressing Factories.
MORSI (Amraoti) One Ginning Factory.
MURTAZAPUR (Akola) One Ginning and One Pressing Factory.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.
WARORA (Chanda) One Ginning Factory.

GUJERAT.
KALEDIA One Ginning Factory.
TANKHALA One Ginning Factory.

BURMA.
MYINGYAN One Ginning and One Pressing Factory.
SUPHEGAON One Ginning Factory.
MAHALING One Ginning Factory.

EAST AFRICA.
KIBUKOO One Ginning and One Pressing Factory.
GAYAZA One Ginning and One Pressing Factory.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

B. K. DESAI,
Official Liquidator.
Dated this 15th day of August, 1938.
(9264)

2 P. M.
TO-DAY MATINEE SHOW of
"DHARTI MATA"
New Theatres' Musical
Ode to Mother Earth
Daily: 5, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA
Talkies Lamington Road

MATINEE TO-DAY
GENERAL FILMS'
BAGHBAN
THE BEST SHOW IN TOWN
A MAGNIFICENT STORY with an ALL-STAR Cast
IMPERIAL CINEMA
5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MATINEES: 2-30 P.M.

SUFFERINGS ARE BADGE OF PRESSMEN'S TRIBE!

CONGRESS LEADERS AND JOURNALISTS

Those who see Journalists munching sandwiches at the Viceregal Lodge, swallowing five course dinners at the Taj, hobnobbing on intimate terms with Maharajas, Rajas, and ministers, seeing first night performances from box seats, are bound to feel a little jealous of the happy lot of the members of the fourth estate. But they scarcely realise that these are small compensations of a lean purse and heavy work, and occasional distractions of a hectic life, sometimes not without serious dangers.

JOURNALIST IN DANGER

Just now it is not my purpose to dilate upon the dangers to which a journalist is many times exposed. One of the finest British foreign correspondents only recently lost his life, while watching the bombing of Shanghai by the Japs, from the terrace of a fashionable hotel. During the Great War, during the Abyssinian war, and to-day in China, and Spain hundreds of Press men have risked and are risking their lives, only to provide their readers with the most authentic reports of what is happening around them.

A CONTROVERSY

These musings have been provoked by the recent controversy that has commenced between the Upper India Journalists' Association, Allahabad, and the Secretary of the Congress, Acharya Kripalani. It appears that Mr. Kripalani was rude, and even violent to a press representative, in a public meeting and later on refused to show regrets or to explain his conduct to the Association when called upon to do so. Personally I have the greatest regard for Mr. Kripalani who is normally gifted with more than a common fund of humour. He is temperamental, of that there is no doubt. Normally, however, his relations with the Press are cordial, and it is unfortunate that of all people, a controversy should have been initiated over his conduct.

CONGRESS AND PRESS

It is not my purpose to commend or condemn the conduct of Acharya Kripalani, as I am not fully aware of the facts. But I do wish to take this occasion to ventilate the grievances of pressmen against Congress leaders in general. I have heard it said, and quite rightly, that a pressman would any day prefer reporting the war in China, than a meeting of the Working Committee. No where in the world is a pressman looked upon with so much suspicion, contempt, and derision, as in the purleous of Wardha or Sheogaon. Very few have any complaint against the Mahatma. He is always surrounded by a Chinese Wall of officious wardens, and if by any chance a journalist can break through that Chinese Wall, he is sure to receive nothing but the greatest courtesy. But it takes some grit and tact, and no amount of mental and spiritual torture to break through this Chinese Wall. Of course, my personal experience has been of the happiest. This probably for other reasons than that I am a journalist. But I am now writing about the experiences of ordinary pressmen, ordered by their bosses to discharge their normal duties.

SEATS ON STAIRS

I remember how many times I had to carry sandwiches, and oranges in my pocket, for fellow sufferers of the press, who had to carry on a day and night vigil on the cold marble stairs of the palatial villa in Poona in which Mahatmaji was resting during the famous Poona Conference of 1932. A similar ban against offering seats to journalists was once imposed during the Gandhi-Irwin negotiations, at Dr. Ansari's bungalow. But on my forcefully representing the matter to Dr. Ansari, not only journalists were permitted normal hospitality, but were even offered refreshments, if any were in need of them."

"VULTURISED"

During the Delhi convention, I remember, seeing a score of front rank pressmen, squatting on the bare ground, in unpleasant heat, before the little cottage in the Harijan Colony, in which the Congress Working Committee was sitting, while every Tom, Dick and Harry, with a Gandhi cap and a smile on his face, could freely go in and out of the cottage, without his conduct being called to question. Despite the scornful looks of some of the wardens, to whom no pleasure is greater, than to make the pressmen feel and look like vultures, I entered a neighbouring tent, cleared a few chairs, and two beds of their debris, and invited the press to make itself comfortable, I even invaded the kitchen of the cottage, and by sheer imprudent force, rescued a few cups, spoons, a tea pot, and some milk. We made a feast of it, since almost all of us had some provisions in our pockets. No prudent pressman ever goes to cover a meeting of the Working Committee, without atleast a provision of two meals in his pocket, and a fear of spending a dozen hours in the open.

WARDHA PARIAHS

At Wardha I am told, pressmen are kept even out of the large barbed wire compound of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj. They are allowed only a distant view of the Committee members assembling for a meeting, or adjourning for a meal. And while the members of the Committee gorge themselves with hot "dal-bhat", the poor pressmen feed under the shadow of a barren tree, on dry bread, stale "puris," and a few oranges. There are times when even water is not allowed to reach them. They are treated worse than "pariahs" and their shadow even at certain times spells pollution. The only place where the Pressmen can live, is a two-roomed dak bungalow. One of the rooms is always reserved for touring officers. In the other the whole lot have to crowd in, spending the night cursing the Working Committee or the swarms of well fed mosquitoes, trying by their familiarity, to make up for the cold sternness of Wardha Lodge.

NOT SLEUTHS

Somehow the superstition still seems to be held in Congress circles that the average pressman is a sleuth, putting his ears to key holes, trying to steal in through chimneys, and all the time out to ferret secrets, by any means. They forget that if those attending a meeting could only refuse to talk, a pressman would know nothing. But they do talk And even from the "Pariah" distance at which the pressmen are tortured, they do come to know about most things that have transpired in a confidential meeting. I cannot think of a single meeting covered by me, when I did not know much more of what had transpired behind the scenes, than I actually persuaded myself to publish. And this not by putting my ear to a key hole or by methods of which it could feel ashamed. The attitude of the Congress leaders towards ordinary pressmen cannot but be explained away as a sort of sadistic hostility to men who in other places are seen to be having the best of a gay life, and who pander to the weakness of some of the members against keeping a secret. To vernacularise my expression it is like avenging the horse, by pulling down the stable wall.—"From Qutub Minar in National Call."

HOPELESSLY OUT-MANOEUVRED

Dr. Moonje On Bose-Jinnah Correspondence

Dr. Moonje has issued the following Statement.

Having carefully read the correspondence between Mr. Bose and Mr. Jinnah as published in the Press and having taken note of the determined insistance of Mr. Jinnha on getting the Congress recognition for the League as the only authoritative organisation representing the Moslems of India which Mr. Bose is not at present willing to admit, it is really inexplicable why room is left for further correspondence and consideration of the matter Perhaps the Congress may be intending in its heart of heart secretly to accept eventually Mr. Jinnha's claim, as it has accepted the Provincial Autonomy of the constitution and is working it constitutionally, though it has not given up its attachment to the use of language of wrecking, of which demonstrative parade is made both in season and out of season.

Let, however, the Congress do whatever it likes; but let there be no delusion or misunderstanding of the fact that the Congress does not and cannot represent the communal interests of the Hindu, as the Moslims wont admit its authority to represent their communal interests. Hindu Mahasabha will fight to the bitter end, as the Muslim League will, for their respective rights, if assailed by the Congress. Let Government take note of our determination and not be misled by wrongful assumptions.

Bye the bye, it is really amusing to note how, Mahatma Gandhi having weeded out all skill and intellectualism from the Congress by his purges of Love and Non-Violence as Stalin has done in Russia by his purges of Violence, the Congress now finds itself hopelessly out-manoeuvred in skill of argumentation by Mr. Jinnah.

Milk Supply For Bombay And Suburbs

MR. JABIR ALI'S SUGGESTIONS

Mr. A. Jabir Ali, President, Suburban District Local Board, writes:—

I am glad to see a number of letters and articles on this subject appearing lately in a number of Bombay papers. It indicates that the public is at last awakening to its own urgent necessities and also to the dangers of things as they exist. But as in every other case, there must be three stages (a) When we say "we want" (b) "We must have" and (c) "We shall have." I am afraid our public is still in the first stage. It is, therefore, the duty of all of us to see that we reach the third stage quickly, and to supply facts and suggestions which will guide the forming public opinion.

May I suggest here first of all that the cry to shift the milk production to Palghar and further is in the wrong direction? The nearer the production to the centre of demand the better for all: the longer the time between production and consumption, the greater the danger of unsatisfactory milk. The further the production from the demand area, the further it is from intelligent vigilance of the public and from the supervision which is at its best in or close to a city. The shifting of production from Bombay to the suburbs has brought about the deterioration indicated above. The conditions endured in the suburbs are far inferior to those that were possible in the city. I would like to lay down therefore:—

(a) That the area where you locate your milk production be a rural area, where grazing and accompanying physical exercise and fresh air for animals is possible.

(b) That the centre of production be located in an area where intelligent and vigilant public supervision is easy and natural.

(c) That the centre of production be located as near centre of demand as possible.

Keeping these points in view, it seems to me the natural and proper centre for production of the greater part of the milk consumed in Bombay city and the suburbs is the Suburban District.

RESERVED AREAS.

II. Some of those who have written on this subject to the Press, have desired a reservation of areas for milk production.

Three points need consideration in this connection:—

(a) The reserved areas if created should not be situated in places not naturally open to public gaze, or observation of rules will be slack.

(b) The reservation should be sufficiently separated from crowded residential areas, not to become a nuisance to the residents of these areas.

(c) The area should allow sufficient amount of grazing and water supply for the cattle.

III. With regard to the future development of the milk industry and its needs, it seems to me secured by the formation of co-operative societies. The capital required for the production of good milk in a suburban area, not by agriculturists, but by dairymen, is beyond the mean of the ordinary "Gowli." On the other hand, it would be a great pity and a backward step, if the business passes into the hands of the capitalist or the capitalistic concerned. If the "gowlis" can be made to combine and the capital made available to the combination under public supervision we shall have all the factors for the satisfactory supply of milk. (a) The inherited experience and the ability of the "gowli" in relation to cattle. (b) Satisfactory finance. (c) Public vigilance, supervision and inspection.

IV. The last item I desire to touch is the question of dry animals. To-day a large portion of first rate animals go to the butcher as soon as dry. This is an enormous national waste and a prime reason why our milk cattle are not improving. It is high time the public awoke to this disastrous procedure we are following. It is necessary that cheap transport of dry animals to cheap grazing areas be made possible and the shifting of dry cattle to such areas be properly organized. Here is work for the lovers of cows and all milch cattle.

There are a number of other points I would like to discuss, but on another occasion.

Dharwar Supports Dr. Deshmukh's Divorce Bill

(From Our Correspondent).
DHARWAR, Aug. 20.

A public meeting was held in the Hall of the Southern Maratha Bank, Dharwar yesterday evening to support Dr. Deshmukh's Divorce Bill which will be introduced by him in the Indian Legislative Assembly. Mr. D. C. Joshi, the District and Sessions Judge was in the chair.

Messrs. S. V. Karandikar, R. V. Jathar, Koutik, Datar, S. R Sunthankar, Seth Trilochanlal, Prof. Akolkar, Prof. Phadke and others spoke in favour of the Bill. Only two speakers opposed it.

Mrs. Sunthankar, Mrs. Karandikar, Mrs. Bhatkande, Miss Joshi and Miss Kalyankurkar put women's case and supported the Bill. The resolution supporting the bill was passed unanimously.

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EDWARD
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LAMINGTON
—:LAMINGTON ROAD:—
MATINEE:
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MATINEE TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m.

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India Should Excel In Leather Industry

NO STOPPING OF IMPORTS OF FOREIGN COTTON

Merchants' Chamber Submits Views To Government Committee

The following are the extracts from the views of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, on the detailed heads of enquiry under which information is required by the Economic and Industrial Survey Committee:

Our mills are more and more turning out cotton goods of finer varieties and for this purpose require cotton from the U.S.A., Egypt and Africa. India has begun to produce cotton which can well compete with some of these varieties, but it will still take time for production of indigenous cotton of a finer variety to cope with the local demand. There has been sometimes a cry in some quarters for stopping the imports of foreign cotton, but looking to the interests of finer manufactures, wherein our mills have now begun to compete with Lancashire and other countries, such a suggestion cannot be accepted. Care needs to be exercised with regard to seeds of cotton, as it depends upon these seeds that India will get good varieties of cotton in future. The question of selection of seeds and distribution of seeds suitable for the different areas in which cotton is cultivated should engage attention. It is also necessary to examine the question of soil exhaustion, in order that Indian soil may not become incapable of producing either good commercial crops or good food crops.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

The progress during the last two decades in the region of cotton manufactures is very great, the total production of woven goods having increased from 1614 million yards in 1917-18 to 357 million yards in 1936-37. This has resulted in a heavy decrease in the imports of foreign manufactures as will be seen from the drop in the imports of British manufactures and manufactures of other countries from 1555 million yards in 1917-18 to 763 million yards in 1936-37.

It is very necessary to have side industries started by our big millowners. If the millowners of the presidency combine together in starting factories for making belting, picking bands, Pickers, shuttles, bobbins, healds, reeds, loom sundries, Turkey Red Oil, etc., etc., they can bring into existence the above small industries, the output of which can be made available to and consumed by the mills at much cheaper prices than what they have been paying now.

Machinery is not yet manufactured here and for the time being we shall have to rest satisfied with our imports in these articles. India wants to be industrialised, and industrialisation cannot take place unless we import machinery to a large extent. Efforts must be made to manufacture machinery locally at the same time.

Artificial silk is also not manufactured locally. It is a matter for deepest regret that artificial silk is being imported in this country to an inordinate extent recently and it cannot be unknown to any one that now-a-days cotton waste and short staple cotton are playing a prominent part in the manufacture of artificial silk. The problem, therefore, of utilising these materials which are very abundant in this country for the manufacture of artificial silk needs to be examined very carefully.

OIL MANUFACTURE.

Factories have been set up for manufacture of oils from cocoanuts, groundnuts, linseed, etc., and the foreign imports are beginning to show signs of this competition; but petrol and other mineral oils are naturally coming in even to a larger and larger extent on account of the development of the motor transport, as also of industries run by oil. It is now found that power alcohol can be manufactured from molasses and some Indian States are already doing it.

The chemical industry is represented by the Eastern Chemical Works, the Pioneer Magnesia Works, Messrs. N. Powell and Co., and a few other small concerns. There is scope for the manufacture of chemicals in this country, and if suitable protection is forthcoming, there can be started several factories in different parts of the country for supplying essential needs with regard to chemicals. The Chemical industry again is a key industry and no country should be dependent upon foreign countries for the supply of necessary chemicals.

INDUSTRIAL INDIFFERENCE.

It is a matter of very great regret that even the provisions and oilman's stores cannot be manufactured locally, and we have to import them to the tune of more than Rs. 60 lakhs per annum. We have got all the necessary raw materials. In fact, these raw materials are exported to foreign countries and are then treated properly, packed in bottles or tins and exported back to this country for consumption here. Surely, it is the height of industrial indifference when onion pickles, mango pickles, different chutneys, tomato juice, tomato soups, and the like hundred and one varieties are imported into a country which has not only a wealth of these raw materials, but which possesses local talent in every home for the preparation of such pickles, etc.

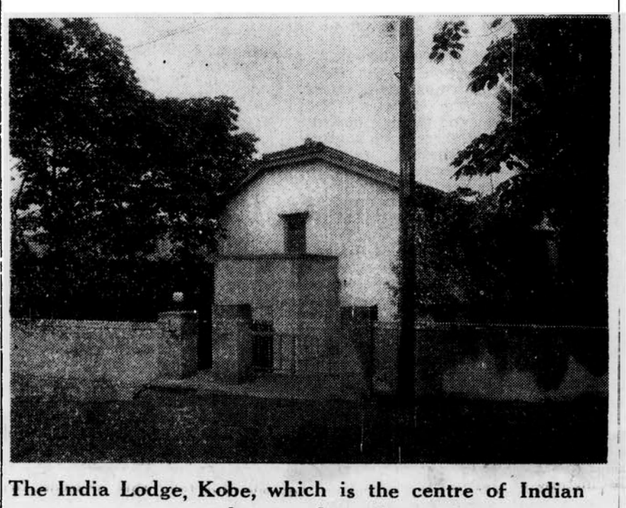
Glass and glass ware is the industry which has been responsible for a big holocaust of Indian factories. We have not yet been able to make the glass industry a success and it will not be made so, unless the Government of India come out with a bold, open and a generous policy towards it, instead of the cheeseparing one which was evidenced in the resolution on the last report of the Tariff Board

LEATHER INDUSTRY.

There is no reason why any single work of leather manufacture should come from outside. This again is an industry in which India should excel. She is one of the big exporting countries of hides and skins, and there is no reason why the hides and skins here should not be so cured and tanned that a suitable leather industry may be developed. It is a cottage industry also. In places like Surat, every shoemaker's shop if a factory by itself. In fact, during 1937-38, boots and shoes worth Rs. 27 lakhs were sent outside, specially to places in Africa. This industry, however, has been receiving a great setback from the competition of foreign firms like Batas, which have opened out factories at Calcutta and other places and are competing heavily with our local Mochis and Chamars. In fact, we have received serious reports with regard to the decadence and even sometimes extension of these artisans from several districts on account of the competition they have meeting with at the hands of big foreign manufacturers who have dumped their factories here. Bombay exports a large quantity of goatskins and Government may very well consider the advisability of utilising all these goatskins here and helping processes of tanning, etc., in this country.

Sugar is one of the big industries which India has now made her own. The remarkable progress of the industry is seen in the fact that the imports came down from Rs. 1,15,72,000 in 1932 to Rs 5,94,000 in 1936-37. The sugar industry is mainly to be found at present in the Presidency in the Deccan tract.

Mr. Savarkar president of the Hindu Mahasabha addressing Janmashtami Utsav celebration gathering under auspices of the Hindu Samrakshani Mandal and the Y. M. H. A. at the Gowalia Tank maidan on Friday.



The India Lodge, Kobe, which is the centre of Indian students and tourists.

CHOLERA HAVOC IN PRESIDENCY

The following is the official report of the Health conditions in the Bombay Province for the week ending August 13.

CHOLERA

The provincial cholera figures for the week were 620 attacks and 192 deaths against 287-113 in the previous week. These cases were from East Khandesh district (454 cases and 126 deaths against 169-52); West Khandesh (59-25 against 13-8); Ahmednagar (51-20 against 37-18); Thana (25-7 against 12-11); Sholapur (12-6 against 14-4); Poona (10-2 against nil); Surat (6-5 against 15-7); Bijapur (2-0 against 8-3) and Nasik (1-1 against 3-3).

The cholera figures during the week have mounted up on account of the spread of the disease in East Khandesh district. Raver Taluka is badly affected having reported 169 cases and and 47 deaths from 22 villages. Bhusaval taluka reported 180 cases and 46 deaths out of which Ghankhede village alone reported 91 cases and 28 deatns.

PLAGUE

Seven cases and five deaths due to plague were reported during the week against 12-7 in the previous week. These cases were from Satara District (6 cases and 4 deaths against 7-2) and Belgaum (1-1 against 2-2).

SMALLPOX

Smallpox figures by districts for the week are:—Ratnagiri 23-7; Satara 18-4; Poona 12-2; Belgaum 8-2; Nasik 8-1; Kolaba 5-1; East Khandesh 4-0; Kanara 3-0; Sholapur 3-0; Thana 3-0; Ahmednagar 2-3; and Bombay city 1-0 Total 90 attacks and 20 deaths against 106-18 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

Four cases and three deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in Bombay city during the week against 6-3 in the previous week.

INFLUENZA

One death from influenza was reported from Bombay city during the week.

A Bulsar Lecture

(From A Correspondent.)

Under the auspices of the Vidyamritavarshini Pathshala, Bulsar Sahitya-Shiromani, Vidyalankar, Sankhyateertha Pandit B. Laxminarayan Shanbhogue delivered a public lecture in English as well as in Sanskrit on the subject of "Aim of Human Life" on August 15, Syt. Uttamram Kalyanji Shukla B.A., LL.B., presiding. The address which was much appreciated was later translated into Gujarati by Syt. Nalin Bhatt.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY

(ON FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Fail (Nagpur	7 40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Cheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24.	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M
Frontier Mail (Saturday, only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

Mails, Express and Passenger trains.

Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35
Delhi Express	6 0
Gujarat Mail	6 45
Kathiawar Mail	7 25
Frontier Mai.	8 15
The Flying Ranee (Mondays only) from Surat	*9 48
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Mondays) from Surat	10 58
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 0
Kathiawar Express	18 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesdays.

Departures from Bombay Central.

Kathiawar Express	8 45
Baroda Passenger	9 25
Ahmedabad Passenger	13 50
The Flying Ranee (Saturdays only) to Surat	15 10
The Flying Ranee (Daily excep Saturdays) to Surat	18 5
Gujarat Mail	20 25
Frontier Mail	21 30
Kathiawar Mai.	21 50
Delhi Express	22 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	22 25

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward pas-

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON BOMBAY (via Poona.)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad

Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 7-24 p.m.

Delivery: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m

BOMBAY LONDON (via Poona.)

Karachi.

Latest hour of posting for mails at G P O.: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY—COLOMBO (via Poona).

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 7-15 a.m.

COLOMBO BOMBAY (via Poona.)

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
TRANSMISSION I

a.m.
11-30 Bombay Orchestra.. 11-40 Abdulla.
noon.
12-0 Gujarati Books. Review by U. Joshi.
p.m.
12-15 Fifteen minutes in duets. 12-30 Shrimati Bai Narvekar. 12-55 Market rates, announcements. 1-5 Dance and variety. 5-30 Abdulla. 5-45 String Quartet. 5-50 Songs of the stage: 6-0 Reading from Gujarati poetry. By Vachaspati. 6-10 K. H. Wakankar of Bhor. 6-30 Shrimati Bai Narvekar. 7-0 To Bhumijan. 7-45 Commercial news. 8-0 Recitations from modern poetry: Marathi. By Y. D. Pendharker. 8-15 Abdulla. 8-25 Bombay Radio Orchestra. 8-30 Toys of Silver. 8-50 In Memoriam. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Australia (Talk in English.) By L. Sergeant. 9-30 News. 9-45 Ignoramaswamy and Solomon. 10-0 Mario Pagliarin: Pianoforte. 10-20 Doris Steller: Soprano. 10-30 Symphony night.

Bombay—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I
31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
a.m.
8-0—?30 Same as in Bombay I.
TRANSMISSION III
61 metres (4,905 kc/s)
p.m.
5-30 Same as in Bombay I.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres (886 kc/s)
TRANSMISSION I

a.m.
7-0 Chughtai and his octet. 7-10 In Lighter vein. 7-45 Barsati Geets. 8-20 Muzaffar Khan. 8-40 News in English. 8-50 In Hindustani.
TRANSMISSION II
noon
12-0 Classical Hits
p.m.

'WONDERFUL VITALITY AFTER FEVER

"No sooner had I recovered from a severe fever attack," writes Mr. Alex Miranda "than I was laid up with another. I felt exhausted couldn't eat, vomitted much, and rapidly got weaker. The doctor put me on to Horlicks saying this would give me new strength quickly. It was the first food that stayed in my stomach. I got better very soon. Ever since I've felt full of vitality and had no further attacks. I will always keep Horlicks in my house."

Mr. Alex Miranda,
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12 As. FOR A TIN.

Agents:—MALGHAM BROS., BOMBAY.

1-0 Chosen by Jubbulpore listener.
TRANSMISSION III
p.m.
5-45 Interlude. 5-50 Commentary on Test. 6-0 Evening melodies. 6-20 Vilayat Khan. 6-45 Test Commentary. 7-0 Munni. 7-10 Indo Bhushan Dab. 7-20 Vilayat Khan. 7-30 For Villagers only. 8-0 Ghazals. 8-15 History in the making. 8-30 Banker ki Bhool 9-15 News Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Shamimbai. 10-0 Sport a disease of civilization, discussion between M. S. Sundaram and C. N. Chak 10-15 Muzaffar Khan 10-40 Instrumental duets. 10-50 News 10-55 Commentary on Test.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III
60 metres (4,995 kc/s.)
p.m.
5-45 to 6-5 Programme as in Delhi I. 6-5 Muzaffar Khan. 6-25 Instrumental Parade. 6-45 Commentary on Test. 7-0 Shamimbai. 7-30 Muzaffar Khan. 8-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I. 8-45 Orchestral Concert. 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-15 Orchestral Concert (contd.) 10-50 News 10-55 Programme as in Delhi I.

Calcutta—I Programme

VUC 370 metres (810 kc/s)
(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).
TANSMISSION I
p.m.
12-36 Variety Programme. 1-6 Market rates. 1-8 BBC Variety Orchestra. Weather for Ocean. 1-36 Bappa Rao: The Great Rajput. Talk by Amulya Kumar Nag. 1-46 Goldsmith. K. Bhaduri. 2-6 Records.
TRANSMISSION II
p.m.
5-6 Gramaphone records. 5-40 Sati Devi. 6-6 For countryside. 6-36 Betar Orchestra. 6-56 Mahadev Addy. 7-6 Mother. Written by Dhirendra K. Chakravarti. 7-31 Manickmala. 7-41 Betar Orchestra. 7-51 Tui, Tumi O Apni. 1. How they are used. Talk in Bengali by U. N. Ganguly. 8-6 News. Weather (Bengali) 8-21 Suraj Prasad Srivatsava. 8-41 Manikmala. 9-10 Commercial news. Weather report. 9-6 News. 9-21 Songs from the films. 9-30 European Music. 9-36 Street Hawkers. Talk by L. P Atkinson. 9-45 Ted Frangopoulo.

Calcutta—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I
31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)
Programme as in Calcutta I.
TRANSMISSION II
61.48 metres (4,830 kc/s)
p.m.
5-6 to 8-21 Programme as in Calcutta I. 8-21 Gita Roy. 8-41 Purnima Day. 9-1 to 10-36 Programme as in Calcutta I.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres (1,500 kc/s)
p.m.
5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-40 Naatia Qawwali. 6-0 Zubaida Begam. 6-20 Rabab and Tabla. 6-25 Noor Jahan. 6-45 Aurton ki Dunya. 7-45 Readings from books. 8-0 Qawwali. 8-15 Hour with villagers News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Zubaida Begam. 10-10 Mohammad Siddiq Qawwal: Qawwali. 10-25 Naghma-i-Raad. 10-35 Noor Jahan

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres (1,086 kc/s)
p.m.
6-30 Budh Singh Tan. 6-50 Classical Music. Khayal. 7-10 Umra Zia Begam. 7-30 What Rural Punjab Thinks Pictureshouses, dialogue in Punjabi by H. C. Akhtar. 8-0 Classical Music. 8-25 Budh Singh Tan. 8-50 Umra Zia Begam. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 When Wealth is Lost, Nothing is Lost, debate Yes: H. D. Palta, No: Bashir Qureshi. 10-5 Music. 10-15 Budh Singh Tan. 10-35 Umra Zia Begam.

Lucknow Programme

V U W 293.5 metres (1,022 kc|s.)
p.m.
6-30 S. S. Bodas. 6-55 Babbanbai. 7-20 Mubarak Ali. 7-30 Bhushan. 7-45 History of Hindi Poetry. By I. C. Jain. 8-0 Babbanbai. 8-30 Next Week's Programmes. 8-35 S. S. Bodas. 9-0 Bhushan. News, Weather Report. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Babbanbai. 10-0 Mubarak Ali. 10-10 Nandi. 10-15 S. S. Bodas. 10-35 Babbanbai. 10-50 Lucknow Orchestra.

Madras—I Programme

V U M 211 metres (1,420 kc|s)
p.m.
5-30 Shrimati Lalita Viswanathan: Vocalist. 6-10 AIR. Carnatic Orchestra Useni 6-15 Thothadri Iyengar of Vanamamalai. 7-15 Instruments and Accompaniments, talk in Tamil by P. Sambamurthi. 7-30 Thothadri Iyengar of Vanamamalai: Vocalist. 8-30 Mayamalava Gowla on the Veena. 8-40 Shrimati Ranganayaki and Parthasarathi. 9-15 News, Weather. 9-30 Ten Years Plan, talk by L. M. Chitale. 9-45 Subramanya Iyer of Pudukottah: Flautist.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres (4,950 kc|s)
p.m.
5-30 to 6-0 Programme as in Madras I. 6-0 For Villager (Telugu). 6-30 For Villager (Tamil). 7-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Madras I. 9-45 For Dancers only.

B. B. C. Programme

TRANSMISSION III
GSJ 13.93 m. (21.53 Mc|s)
GSH 13.97 m. (21.47 Mc|s)
GSG 16.86 m. (17.79 Mc|s)
GSG (to 9-30 p.m.) 16.86 m. (17.79 Mc|s)
GSF 19.82 m. (15.14 Mc|s)
p.m.
7-30 Songs of British Isles. 8-30 Test. 8-55 Sweet and Lovely. 9-30 News. 9-50 Great Voices. 10-30 Cellini Trio. 10-55 Test Commentary.
10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programme.
GSP 19.60 metres (15.31 Mc|s)

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"DEAFKILLER" a new miraculous guaranteed medicine universally acknowledged to be a permanent cure of deafness and all other diseases of the ear. However old the deafness might be, it is cured for ever and the deaf person begins to hear quite clearly and perfectly, no matter whether the deafness is slight, partial or complete, whether it has been caused by chronic cold, by fever, by collapsed nerves, by troubles in throat, head noise or by internal organs. The discharge of pus will completely stop and clear hearing will be restored permanently Thousands of deaf persons have been successfully cured by this medicine which has been never known to fail in a single case. Price Rs 5, Postage As 9.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Opportunists, Beware

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The way in which some of our Congress M.L.A.'s are behaving leads me seriously to think, if the mighty organisation was well-advised in accepting the office and as such I venture to suggest that the All-India Congress Committee sooner than later should consider if it should shoulder the responsibility of office any longer or not: as its soldiers seem to lose all fire in them and become greedy of 'oaves of offices. People of this mentality, I feel, are responsible for bringing into disrepute a Ministry and it is, therefore, time that the cry of "Opportunists Beware" be raised to keep the fair name of the Congress unblemished and to bring home to opportunists that the electorate did not cast votes in their favour for their self-aggrandisement and holding key positions in public life but it expected of them to think in terms of its interest and that of the country at large.—Yours, etc.,

V. P. GAUTAM,
M.A., LL.B.

Bandra Bus Service

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The question of the Bandra bus service has often been ventilated in the Press. The grievance of the public has all long been that there is no control whatsoever over the bus running though the Company enjoys a sole monopoly.

One striking instance is provided now in justification of the above complaint. Recently, the Police prosecuted the Manager of the bus service for non-compliance with Rule 61 Clause 2, of the Motor Vehicles Act, but the learned First Class Magistrate of Bandra acquitted the accused, holding that there was no order, strictly so called, given by D. S. P. to the Company that specific number of buses should be run on a particular route, viz:, Pali Naka Route. That means all these years there was no proper control of the bus service by the D. S. P., the only agency according to law as it at present stands to watch the interest of the public.

The Court's decision conclusively proves that there was no control by the D. S. P. by way of orders which were legally binding on the bus company.

The public is justified in demanding from the Government some protection.

It has transpired also that the monopoly is virtually established because the D. S. P. has chosen not to adhere to the requirements of Rule 61 A. of the Motor Vehicles Act which makes it necessary for the authority to publish in the Bombay Government Gazette the proposal to grant monopoly for the avowed object of inviting objections and also, therefore, competitive offers.

The suburbs are now a well-developed area, and it is up to the Government now to provide for the population an efficient transport service which is subject to the control of a responsible body other than Police.—Yours etc.

(Sd.) 1. (Dr.) K. M. Contractor L.M. & S.
2. (Dr.) Leander Rodrigues M.R.C.P. (Edn.)
3. T. M. Gonsalves.
4. G. S. Drego.
5. N. B. Kudalkar, B.A. LL.B., Advocate.
6. Thomas D. Abreo.
7. Geo. Rodrigues.
8. W. F. Drego.
9. G. S. Koodikar, M.B.B.S.
10. (Miss) Hilla C. Vakeel.

Recognised Languages

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read your editorial on "Recognised Languages" in which you state that "The amendment to put only Hindustani in place of "Urdu or Hindu-Hindustani" did no justice to Urdu, an old recognised language or to Hindi, that needed recognition, it being assumed, as indeed, it must be, that Hindi Urdu and Hindustani are different entities though very much resembling one another."

I submit that by moving the amendment, that I did, I was doing no injustice to either Urdu or Hindi as your editorial seems to allege. I had made it clear that either it should be only "Hindustani" that covers both Urdu and Hindi or it might be changed to "Urdu or Hindi." My purpose was to object to this mumbo-jumbo of "Hindi-Hindustani" which is on the face of it meaningless. The Government neither adopted my suggestion nor my amendment.

Again I insist that Urdu and Hindi are not different languages, and even the difference of name goes away if we adopt the name Hindustani of course both scripts being allowed. Even a third script Roman might be allowed.—Yours, etc.

ALI BAHADUR KHAN.

Matheran

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mrs. Sabavala's letter, appearing in your issue of even date, under the caption of "Matheran" needs a reply for clarification of the issues raised therein, as misrepresentations, now-a-days, have been the order of the day:—

An extract of the views of a "particular lease holder", in regard to the appointment of a highly qualified medical officer for Matheran was deliberately published by me for the information of the public to give an idea as to what a section of the public has to say on the subject. However, to meet with the popular wishes of the residents, and visitors, the municipality has taken timely action in the matter, since 1934, on lines of what Mrs. Sabavala asks for, though so late in the day, and if she had taken stock of what had been done so far it would have saved her unnecessary trouble for the ill-advised petition, which is of little value and use.

If, as alleged, a particular medical officer of experience an practice," was at all found wanting, it would be despotic, and almost defamatory to condemn B.M.S. class II officers, some of whom have been recently appointed as Civil Surgeons a various places. Moreover, these appointments are made by the Surgeon-General, who is the Head of the Medical Department of Government and is the best judge in the matter. As regards temporary absence on casual leave, the Municipality had represented in 1935, and they were informed that a substitute would be sent only in case of leave, other than casual leave. Besides it may be noted here, that the presence of competent staff of the hospital, and the ex-medical officer of the hospital on the hill, together with the highly qualified doctors among the visitors, should have caused no inconvenience to the most critical of passing-shows on the station.

As regards the distribution of the various duties of the Superintendent Matheran, it is high time, that the writer, who has professed to be an "old visitor", should have known, that they are allotted not only between the Municipality, and the Police, but also to the Divisional Forest Officer, the Mamlatdar Karjat and the Honorary Magistrate of the station in their respective spheres of work. The sweeping remarks on "Supervision of Matheran" on one count or another scent of a prejudiced, and narrow mind, and need no reply. Incidentally the writer could have spared her remarks, which are uncalled-for about the President, as she is not the 'sole' judge. The Municipal Board, and the higher authorities are competent enough to deal with the matter, as and when occasion arises.—Yours, etc.,

S. L. PANDAY.
Matheran, August 20.

Matriculation Centre At Nasik

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Replying on behalf of the Syndicate to the motion brought by Mr. M.R. Paranjape in the last meeting of the Senate in the month of June, opposing a new regulation framed by the Syndicate abolishing the Matriculation examination centre at Nasik. Prin. N. M. Shah is reported to have remarked "that the Nasik centre was being abolished because of the small number of candidates.

As a matter of fact the number of candidates has steadily risen from 256 in the year 1929 when the centre was first opened to 411 in the year 1936 after which it was decided to close the centre. The number was not affected by the opening of a new centre at Dhulia in the year 1933.

It is quite clear from the debate over the motion of Mr. Paranjape that there were no financial grounds for the abolition of the Nasik centre. Under these circumstances, apart from other consideration the proposition of Mr. Paranjape that the existing centres should not be abolished was sound and reasonable.

There are at present four high schools in Nasik and 5 in the mofussil. The Bhonsala Military School and the A. V. School for girls will shortly develop into high schools in the near future. Much inconvenience will be felt by students if the Nasik centre is finally abolished. Guardians will be put to extra expenses.

In view of these considerations the Syndicate would do well to review its decision and re-open the centre at Nasik.—Yours, etc.,

M. R. DALVI.

Photographic Society Of India

The Mayor of Bombay will open the second Exhibition of the Photographic Society of India on Tuesday the 13th September at 6 p.m. The Exhibition will be held in the premises of the Society in Mherwan Building Sir Phirozeshaw Mehta Road, Bombay.

The following prizes will be awarded to the best photographs:

1. Adair Dutt & Co., Dtd Best Picture (no Subject) Prize Rs. 75 (Camera).
2. Willington and Ward Dtd. Subject—Figure Study. Prize—Rs. 50 (Cash).
3. Kodak Limited. Subject—Landscape. Prize—Rs. 50 (Cash).
4. Agfa Photo Co. Subject—Portrait. Prize—Rs. 50 (Cash).
5. Central Camera Co. Subject—Still Life. Prize.—Silver Medal.
6. Mr Homi K. Dady Burjor. Subject—Child Study. Prize—Picture entitled 'Early Morning' framed and mounted. 12x15.

Closing Date For Entries—8th September.

The Exhibition will remain open to the public from the 13th of September to the 23rd of September between 10 a.m. and 7-30 p.m.

Vishal Karnatak Publications

DHARWAR, Aug. 21.

A limited concern named Vishal Karnatak Publications Ltd. has been started by the Rajahansa Press of Dharwar and registered with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay.

Mr. V. N. Jog, M.L.A. is the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company and R. V. Jathar, Editor of "Rajahansa" is the Managing Director.

It is understood that the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay, will be approached with a request to inaugurate the opening ceremony of the Company.—United Press.

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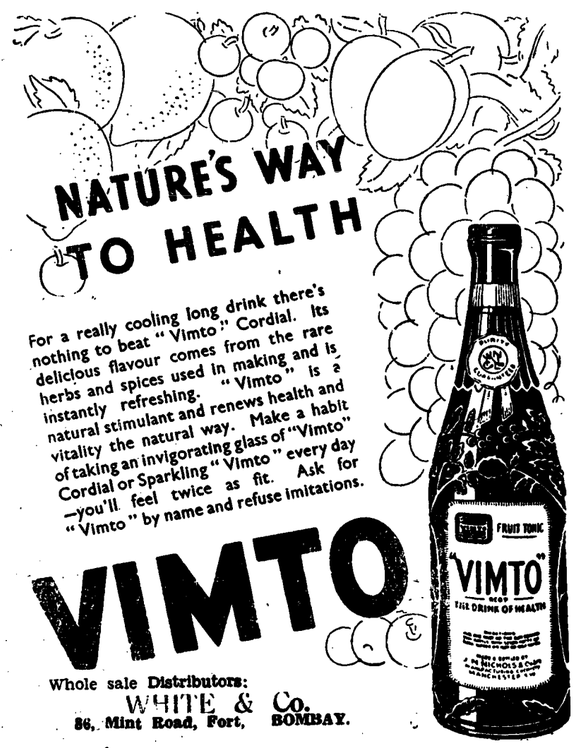
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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 11, 1994
Muslim: Jamad-ul-Akhar 25, 1357
Parsi: Aspandarmad 21, 1307
Hightide: 9.32; 21.16
Lowtide: 2.32; 15.42
Sunrise: 6h. 22m
Sunset: 7h. 2m

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

"Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the public Notifications column."

THE ORIGIN OF 'USHTAN' THE LIFE BREATH OF HUMANITY

At the hall of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society at Dady Seth House, 3rd floor Cawasji Patel Street to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala Advocate will give a talk on "Zoroastrian Cosmogenesis the Origin of 'Ushtan' the life breath of Humanity."

POSTAL NOTICE

Registered and Unregistered Packet Mails and superscribed regd. and unregd. letters and postcards for Mauritius and all correspondence for Reunion per Extra s.s. "Johan de Witt" via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will he accepted at the General Post Office upto 8-30 and 9 a.m. respectively on Tuesday the 23rd instant instead of as previously notified.

LECTURE ON RAJPUTANA POLITICS

Under the auspices of the Bombay Citizens' Committee, a public lecture will be delivered by Pt. Arjunlal Shetty, on "Present Rajputana Politics and Sikar Affair", at the Brahmin Sabha Hall (Near Prarthana Samaj) to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. Baba Narsingdas will also speak. Mr. B. G. Horniman, Editor 'Sentinel' will preside.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY AND DEBATING ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Youths' Literary and Debating Association was held on Saturday morning at 10-0 Shivaji Park, Dadar with Mr. S. R. Ramachandran in the Chair.

The Managing Committee elected Dr. Sridhar Oak as Chairman, Messrs. K. S. Subramanian and P. S. Mandana as Joint Honorary Secretaries and Mr. Harshadlal Gandhi as Treasurer.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.A., has consented to be the President of the Association.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Angel" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Wee Willie Winkie". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EROS—"Blockade" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Chhote Sirkar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Baghban". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Jailor". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Chhote Sirkar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dharti Mata". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Bluebeard's Eighth Wife". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Gopichand". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Gold is where You Find It" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA "Laxmiche Khel". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"The Adventures of Robin Hood". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vachan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Rajkumari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"East Lynne" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Gorakh Aya." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

POLICE RECOVER UNIDENTIFIED BODY

A body of a person aged about 25 which was not identified was picked up from the sea near Tank Bunder on Sunday evening by the Yellow Gate Police. Inquest will be held on Monday.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Mr. D. R. Joshi will meet his students in "Banking" to-day (Monday) in the University, South Wing, at 6-30 p.m. The other Adult Education Classes for to-day will be held as usual.

PROTEST AGAINST INCOME-TAX LEGISLATION

The meeting of Representatives of Commercial Associations and other Public Bodies of Bombay will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Hall of the Bombay Silk Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi, to protest against and to consider ways and means to secure the deletion of the very inequitous provisions in the new Income-Tax Bill now before the Central Assembly, when all Associations and Bodies are requested to depute their Representatives. Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Karanjia, J.P., M.L.C., will preside.

PATHE

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M. Ph. 41561

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MUSICAL — NOVELTY — NEWS.

AMBULANCE UNIT TO CHINA

Appeal To Insurance Companies

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. G. P. Hutheesingh, Secretary, the Congress Ambulance Sub-Committee has issued the following statement:—

"The personnel of the Indian National Congress Medical Unit to China is finally settled and is composed of the following doctors: (1) Dr. M. Atal, leader, (2) Dr. Cholkar (Nagpur) (3) Dr. Kotnis (Sholapur), (4) Dr. D. Mukherjee (Calcutta) and (5) Dr. R. N. Sen (Calcutta). Dr. Sen has not yet been able to secure his passport and efforts are being made to get as quickly as possible. I am glad to state that the arrangements for the departure of the unit are complete and the unit will leave on the 29th inst by M. V. Victoria. Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose is coming down to Bombay on 28th specially to give them a national send-off.

The unit will be equipped with ambulance car, a truck and medical stores, including an X-ray apparatus. The following companies have volunteered to donate to the equipment of the unit: The Bengal Chemicals, Rs. 1,000 worth of medical stores, The Bombay Surgical Co., Rs. 300 worth of surgical instruments; The Alembic Chemicals, Rs. 700 worth of medicines. The Bengal Immunity and Ladco have donated considerable quantity of drugs.

We have approached the Bombay Government for Cholera and Typhoid vaccines and their reply is awaited.

"BOMBAY MUTUAL'S" OFFER

Efforts are being made to insure the doctors against war risks. In this connection, it is noteworthy that "Bombay Mutual" has offered to undertake risk to the extent of Rs. 1,000 on each doctor of the unit for a period of one year free of premium. I hope that the same public spirit will be evinced by other insurance companies, so that each doctor can be issued at least to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

I am happy to announce that Dr. Bidan Chandra Roy has consented to join the Committee and help it with his experience and advice.

The Unit will reach Hongkong on September 10 and will be received by Dr. C. Y. Wu, the representative of the Chinese National Red Cross, and from there will proceed to Changsha, the headquarters of the Chinese National Red Cross Society."

Pitched Battle In Girgaum

Warring Factions Hold Up Traffic And Indulge In Violent Exchanges

A large number of men and women witnessed from balconies a pitched battle between two rival groups on Girgaum main Road on Sunday noon.

Stones and soda water bottles were used.

The trouble first started at Keriwadi and then, a few minutes later the battle front was shifted to Borbhat Street, off Girgaum Road, where one group installed itself at one end of the lane while the other blocked itself on the Main Road and stopped traffic.

While the two groups swopped stones, pedestrians stopped short and stared at the rival groups.

Members of the group made themselves scarce only after rumour went round to the effect that Police were marching down on the scene.

The motive of the affray was not known.

Police are making investigations.

All India Weather

From Our Correspondent.
POONA, Aug. 21.

The following are maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Since June 1	Departure from normal
Agra	95	75	—	15.1	—1.6
Amraoti	87	74	—	26.0	+6.5
Akola	91	76	—	28.9	+9.7
Ahmedabad	93	77	—	17.4	—4.7
Ajmer	88	77	—	7.7	5.9
Ahmednagar	83	69	—	22.3	+12.3
Ambala	95	78	—	16.8	+0.3
Allahabad	87	75	0.3	32.1	+7.6
Benares	86	75	2.1	25.1	+0.9
Bareilly	92	79	—	31.9	+5.3
BOMBAY	88	77	0.1	55.6	+3.0
Bangalord	76	66	0.1	18.6	+7.9
Bhopal	83	74	0.1	42.5	—
Baroda	91	78	T	31.1	—
Belgaum	79	68	—	24.4	—7.6
Bahawalpur	102	82	—	1.1	—2.5
Bijapur	87	71	—	14.3	+7.1
Bellary	87	74	0.3	9.7	+3.4
Bhavnagar	96	75	—	16.4	+2.5
Chittagong	82	75	2.5	66.0	+8.9
Calcutta	88	80	0.3	22.9	—10.0
Cuttack	90	75	—	21.9	—9.5
Cawnpore	92	79	T	41.7	+20.4
Calicut	86	76	—	87.5	+11.4
Colombo	85	75	0.3	8.9	—6.4
Cheerapunji	70	66	4.4	350.9	+94.1
Cocanada	89	77	—	20.4	+6.4
Cochin	84	77	0.1	15.9	—9.6
Dehra Dun	88	73	—	66.5	+10.2
Delhi	100	80	—	7.3	—8.6
Dehra I. Khan	98	83	—	2.0	—2.3
Darjeeling	—	—	—	—	—
Desa	89	75	0.1	14.9	—2.5
Dalhousie	—	—	—	39.2	—6.8
Fort Sandeman	96	74	—	2.9	—1.5
Gorakhpur	82	77	0.3	37.0	+6.5
Hyderabad (Dn.)	84	71	T	13.5	—1.8
Hyderabad (Sind)	97	79	—	2.1	—2.9
Indore	83	72	T	39.1	+18.6
Jhansi	90	74	—	30.8	+8.7
Jubbulpore	86	73	0.2	43.8	+1.9
Jacobabad	103	82	—	0.7	—1.3
Jaipur	92	75	—	10.3	—5.1
Karwar	84	76	—	74.1	16.7
Karachi	83	77	—	2.9	—2.3
Kodaikanal	64	55	0.1	14.5	+0.9
Khandwa	98	74	T	29.1	+10.9
Lucknow	91	77	—	46.9	+23.3
Ludhiana	100	78	0.2	7.1	—8.4
Lahore	101	77	—	6.3	—4.7
Lyallpur	99	78	—	5.5	—1.7
Multan	98	82	—	1.2	—3.1
Mysore	81	69	—	8.2	+1.3
Madras	87	73	2.3	7.7	—1.1
Maymyo	77	67	—	16.6	—4.6
Marmagoa	84	77	—	58.3	—
Malegaon	91	71	—	11.7	+0.6
Mussoorie	68	59	—	48.3	—6.5
Mahableshwar	65	62	1.6	193.7	—12.2
Murree	74	55	0.1	34.5	+7.3
Mount Abu	72	63	0.5	33.0	—9.4
Masulipatam	83	75	0.4	16.1	+0.2
Mandalay	92	78	—	8.9	—2.8
Mangalore	88	75	0.4	95.9	+6.4
Meerut	—	—	0.4	14.8	—3.4
Mercara	70	64	0.7	92.4	+6.6
Nagpur	89	75	—	40.4	+10.2
Ootacamund	67	55	0.8	15.9	—3.7
Patna	85	77	0.8	37.3	+8.7
Peshawar	96	76	—	1.3	—2.3
Poona	92	71	0.1	14.1	—0.6
Pachmarhi	77	67	0.3	61.7	+4.4
Port Blair	84	76	0.3	49.0	+5.0
Quetta	89	54	—	1.0	—
Ranchi	83	73	T	28.7	—5.6
Rawalpindi	94	67	1.7	32.7	+16.1
Rangoon	85	74	0.2	51.8	—2.3
Ratnagiri	84	77	0.2	85.5	+9.7
Rajkot	89	74	T	17.3	—1.9
Sialkot	94	71	2.6	26.6	+9.9
Srinagar	84	63	—	6.2	+0.7
Sholapur	84	72	0.1	25.2	+13.2
Shillong	77	64	0.6	48.7	+7.6
Simla	73	59	—	37.0	—0.4
Surat	88	80	—	32.7	+2.0
Salem	89	79	0.7	19.9	+8.7
Trichinopoly	94	75	0.1	10.6	+5.7
Trivandrum	85	77	—	19.6	—3.9
Vizagapatam	96	78	0.6	14.0	+1.3

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

Rovers Cup Football

Bangalore Muslims Win Easily

Delhi Companions Beaten By 3 Clear Goals

Making their second appearance in Bombay Football this season, the Bangalore Muslims obtained a comfortable victory over the Companions Club, Delhi, by 3 goals to nil, on Sunday, in the Rovers Cup. The Companions' display against the Cupholders was far superior to theirs against shining F. C., from Kohat, earlier in the tournament in spite of the fact that they were playing as many as 7 reserves against the Muslims.

It is understood that the W. I. F. A. had informed the Companions that their match against Bangalore Muslims would not take place till August 27, on the strength of which assurance, seven of the side's regular players had been allowed to go Delhi to participate in the Mohendra Memorial Football Tournament. On Friday last, scarcely 48 hours before the match, the manager was told that the team would have to turn out on Sunday. In his search for the requisite number of players, the manager said, he had to induce the cook travelling with the team to put on the Club's colours for the match!

Coming back to Sunday's match, the 3-anna stands were filled to capacity, but there were huge patches of vacant benches in the higher stands. The Muslims won the toss and took the northern side, without the services of Khader, the right half, and Osman, the goal-keeper, who were substituted by Persad, and Gulam Nabi who had played for them at goal on Friday, respectively.

The holders commenced confidently, but soon found that they had to contend with a side who payed them back in their own coin. The Delhi Companions were also barefooted and fast, and adopted short passing tactics as effectively as the Muslims. Accuracy at goal-mouth, however, made all the difference. The Muslims, as usual, tried to walk their way into the net, in which they succeeded on a few occasions, thanks to their perfect understanding but the Companions, playing the majority of forwards picked out from reserves, could not bring off the finish even once, in spite of excellent approach work.

HOW PLAY WENT

The Bangalorians commenced aggressively, forcing a corner in the second minute. Atkinson took the kick neatly, but the other forwards failed to head the ball, which was subsequently cleared from the danger-zone. The Muslims were attacking vigorously in the following minutes, when clever positioning by the Delhi backs threw the advancers frequently on off-side, thereby foiling their many good movement.

Working in Unison with the half-backs, the Companions' forwards gradually forced their way past the Muslims' defence, and Nasir edged his way past the backs only to hesitate before shooting and thereby missing a possible goal. The Companions were now well under way, and play remained for long time in midfield, the rival half-backs being all the time in the limelight. Rahmath, the Muslims' outside-left, got away on his own twice towards the close of the first half, but failed to net, shooting just over once, and later into an opponent.

MUSLIMS' SCORE

Three minutes before the interval, Khader Ali, the leader of the Muslims' attack, dodged past the half-backs and backs, and netted with a stinging shot, well away from the custodian's reach, (1-0).

The Companions wasted a glorious chance of equalising in the kick, minute, when a well-aimed foul kick, awarded against Paru a yard outside the penalty-line, sailed past the advancing goalkeeper, but could not be commented by three forwards, who ran in to meet it, Saeed finally ballooning the ball sky high over the bar.

SECOND HALF

The second half saw the Muslims at their best. Changing their forward-line in the order, right to left, Atkinson, Basith, Khader Ali, Shamsheer and Rahamat, they attacked incessantly, and after missing several good chances, Basith headed in their second goal, off a clear pass from Rahmat, in the 8th minute, (2-0). Fifteen minutes after, Rahmat was feeling his way towards the goal, when a Delhi defender handled, and the former scored off the penalty-kick (3-0).

The Companions endeavoured to reduce the margin of defeat in the closing stages, but the Muslims' defence had them well under control.

RESULT:—
BANGALORE MUSLIMS 3 goals.
COMPANIONS, DELHI nil.

TEAMS:—
BANGALORE MUSLIMS:—Gulam Nabi; Paru and Mohiyuddin; Persad, S. Mirza and Masoom; Basith; Shamsheer, Khader Ali, Rahmath and Atkinson.

COMPANIONS, DELHI:—Jugal; Sifat and A. Nasir; Mobin, Shafigue and Rohtaqui; Zahoor, Sulaman, B. Nasir, Khan and Saeed.

REFEREE:—Mr. W. Bradley.

To-day's Match

Cooperage 5-45 p.m. 3rd Field Brigade R. A. vs. Young Men, Delhi.

Junior Rovers Cup

The entries for the Junior Rovers Cup Football Tournament, close on Monday, August 22.

SUNDAY'S CRICKET IN BOMBAY

Mansuri's Brilliant Innings Of 94

Bright weather prevailed in Bombay on Sunday, and cricket fixtures at the various Gymkhanas were gone through and generally ended decisively. Scoring was only moderate, and, on the whole, bowlers had a favourable time. Centuries were conspicuous by their absence, and the likelihood of one materialising at the Islam Gymkhana was nipped for want of other batsmen in the side keeping their ends up. A. P. Mansuri, who commenced the Islam Gymkhana's innings against Elphinstone College with Ibrahim, batted right through, and was not out with a patiently plied up 94 (not out) when the whole side was out for 210. The Gymkhana won by 97 runs.

At the Parsi Gymkhana match bowlers reaped a rich harvest. Batting first, the home side was dismissed by the Imperial Bank of India for 147 runs. D. Vyavaharkar and V. Vyavaharkar claiming 4 wickets for 34 and 5 for 42 respectively. In their turn, the Bank was all out for 132. H. K Nariman taking 5 wickets for 43 runs, and Kasinath 4 for 14. The Parsis thus won by 15 runs. M. J. Bamboat contributed a useful 53 for the winners.

The Hindu Gymkhana scored a victory over Maharashtra Young Cricketers by 46 runs. The visitors were all out for 135. A. N. Gokle taking 4 wickets for 37. In their reply, Hindu Gymkhana collected 180 runs, L. B. Keeney dismissing four batsmen for 29 runs.

The following are the scores:—

Hindu Gymkhana vs Maharashtra Young Cricketers.

MAHARASHTRA YOUNG CRICKETERS:—

B. V. Tellicherry, l.b.w., b Rana	18
D. B. Garat, c Dighe, b Wadkar	17
P. J. Churi, c Gokle, b Waradkar	34
L. B. Keeney, c Mahajan, b Gokle	24
P. J. Garat, st. Desai, b Mistri	7
A. Telang, (not out)	23
S. D. Aras, st. Desai, b Gokle	2
V. N. Pupala, c and b Rana	2
S. V. Gangole, c Merchant, b Gokle	1
V. P. Shinde, b Gokle	0
G. V. Nadkarni, b Rana	0
Extras	7
Total	135

Bowling:—A. N. Gokle 4 for 37; C. M. Rane 3 for 17; R. D. Wadkar 2 for 13.

HINDU GYMKHANA:—

V. M. Merchant, c Shinde, b Telang	37
H. S. Mahajan, l.b.w., Garat	27
M. S. Naik, c Garat, b Keeney	34
M. T. Kopikar, c Churi, b Keeney	8
D. D. Wadkar, c Tellicherry, b Churi	6
C. M. Rana, st. Tellicherry, b Aras	24
K. H. Jobanputhra, l.b.w., Keeney	16
V. V. Desai, c and b Keeney	2
V. D. Mistri, b Nadkarni	20
A. V. Gokle, c Pupala, b Telang	1
B. S. Dighe, (not out)	0
Extras	5
Total	180

Bowling:—L. B. Keeney 4 for 29; M. A. Telang 2 for 52.

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE:—

V. M. Chandarana, c (?), b Nathani	
J. P. Shinde, b Laljee	
K. K. Sanjana, b Khairaz	
V. Chandarana, l.b.w., b Khairaz	
S. N. Mehta, l.b.w., Ebrahim	
G. B. Patel, b Dossa	
P. S. Varde, b Laljee	
S. G. Khardekar, run out	
M. G. Wagh, l.b.w., Khairaz	
S. N. Desai, b Laljee	
S. G. Gharat, (not out)	
Extras	12
Total	11

Bowling:—G. N. Laljee 3 for 19; S. Khairaz 3 for 36.

ISLAM GYMKHANA:—

A. P. Mansuri, (not out)	94
Ibrahim c (?), b Gupte	2
Nasum, b Sanjana	4
Surti c (?), b Gupte	11
Gani c (?), b Gupte	5
Laljee, b Chandarana	18
E. A. Merchant, c (?), G Gupte	6
Z. Dossa, c (?), b Chandarana	0
A. Aga, l.b.w., b Chandarana	10
S. Khairaz run out	8
Nathani, run out	1
Extras	17
Total	210

Bowling:—Gupte 4 for 59; Chandarana 3 for 86.

PARSI GYMKHANA vs IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

PARSI GYMKHANA:—

F. K. F. Nariman c Rane b Kalapesi	0
J. B. Lakdawala, c Salamat, b D. Vyavaharkar	0
H. N. Contractor, b V. Vyavaharkar	27
M. P. Engineer, b D. Vyavaharkar	13
M. J. Bamboat, c Ramnath, b V. Vyavaharkar	53
H. N. Kanga, c Chavan, b V. Vyavaharkar	0
N. N. Contractor, c Chavan, b V. Vyavaharkar	29
R. W. Kasinath, c D. Vyvaharkar, b V. Vyavaharkar	5
H. K. Nariman, c Chavan, b D. Vyavaharkar	12
R. B. Gazdar, l.b.w., D. Vyavaharkar	0
J. N. Mulla (not out)	1
Extras	7
Total	147

Bowling:—D. Vyavaharkar 4 for 34; V. Vyavaharkar 5 for 42.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA:—

T. G. Rane, b S. K. Nariman	32
K. R. Pudwal, st. Engineer b F. K. F. Nariman	13
K. R. Dalvie, b H. K. Nariman	1
D. G. Vyavaharkar, b H. K Nariman	35
G. N. Salamat, c Bamboat, b Nariman	35
V. V. Vyavaharkar, c Engineer b Kasinath	22
M. K. Chavan, b Kasinath	8
P. Henriques, b H. K Nariman	3
V. W. Mirkar, b Kasinath	2
Kalapesi, (not out)	8
M. Ramnath, b Kasinath	2
Extras	1
Total	132

Bowling:—H. K Nariman 5 for 42; Kasinath 4 for 14.

Punjab Muslim Students Disgusted With Leaders

The Punjab Muslim Students' Federation has sent a telegram to Mr. Jinnah. Mr. B. J. Desai, Sir Mahomed Yamin, Maulana Zafar Ali and Ghulam Bhik Narang that Muslim Students were thoroughly disgusted with the attitude of Mr. Jinnah's party, they want the Army recruitment bill to be solidly opposed.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1938

HARIJANS' DISABILITIES

The Madras Presidency, which is the stronghold of untouchability, promises soon to go farther than any other province in eradicating that evil and spring upon the country a bigger surprise than Travancore has done. So far the local Legislative Assembly has only passed Mr. M. C. Rajah's Bill to provide for the removal of civil disabilities of Harijans in regard to access to public wells, roads etc. But there are clear signs to show that legislation permitting Harijans to enter temples will not be long delayed. The Civil Disabilities Bill was passed by the Assembly with neither any opposition nor any enthusiasm. That only shows, as the Premier remarked, that a reform long overdue has at last been effected as a matter of course. But mere legislation is not enough to make social reform a reality. It is not uncommon for ultra-orthodox people to make a social law a dead letter, especially in a case like giving Harijans free access to wells. Reformers, therefore, particularly Congressmen, should see to it that the fullest effect is given to the new lead in the remotest corner of the province.

Mr. Rajah's Bill

Mr. Rajah had also introduced in the Assembly a Bill permitting Harijans to enter a Hindu temple if the majority of its worshippers permitted their entry. But Government opposed the Bill on the ground that they would soon bring forward their own measure which was likely to be more acceptable to caste Hindus. It may be noted that Mr. Rajah had moved his Bill not only with the approval, but at the request of the Premier. It may also be remembered that six years ago Dr. Subbaroyan had moved in the then Legislative Council a resolution permitting temple entry and that it was passed without a dissentient vote. And when about the same time Mr. Rajah moved in the Central Assembly a Bill similar to his present one, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari was one of its staunchest supporters. Since then the example of Travancore and the acceptance of office by Congress have made the cause of temple entry more hopeful than ever was before.

Madras Premier's Promise

All this Mr. Rajagopalachari still admits. But he adds that it is one thing to get a permissive measure through the legislature and quite a different thing to give full effect to it in face of people's hostility. It seems that after he had first approved of Mr. Rajah's Bill he more fully realised the difficulty of implementing it. In any case he thinks it more expedient to confine the operation of the Bill for the present to Malabar, where the example of Travancore has created a congenial atmosphere. He expects that "the wedge will drive in effectively into the Hindu superstition, and after Malabar the next step will be easy." It appears that Mr. Rajah would not accept any narrowing down of the scope of his Bill and, therefore, Government opposed it, though they fully sympathised with its principle. The result was that Mr. Rajah's motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee was defeated by 130 votes against 24. We do not know if a compromise acceptable to all could not have been devised in the Select Committee. However, it is something that Government have pledged themselves to bring forward in November next a Bill of their own permitting temple entry in Malabar. Its success is a foregone conclusion and there is force in the Premier's plea that "after Malabar the next step will be easy." Other provinces, however, need not wait any longer to undertake permissive legislation on the lines of Mr. Raja's Bill. In Bombay the recent Temple Trustees Act is not known to have been availed of by any appreciable number of trustees. A bolder and more liberal measure should, therefore, be undertaken without any more delay.

Kashmir Bureaucrats

We cannot congratulate the authorities of Kashmir on their recent activities in connection with the people's demand for responsible Government. Lacking in sense and imagination they are blindly following the history of bureaucratic India. They have "warned" Shaikh Mahomed Abdullah, the President of the Muslim Conference. And they have sought to impose a gag on another Kashmir leader, Mr. Premnath Bazaz. They have done all this in the name of peace and tranquility, an absurd and scarcely honest excuse so beloved of bureaucratic India. From the reply of Shaikh Md. Abdullah and the statement of Mr. Bazaz it is obvious that the action of the authorities has been provoked primarily by the Muslim Conference having thrown its doors open to non-Muslims and having thus converted itself into a national organisation of the whole people of Kashmir. This has upset and even frightened the authorities and they are trying to defeat the unity of the people of Kashmir and their united demand for freedom and responsible government. That they will meet with ignominious failure is the one lesson that they should have learnt, if they were wise, from the history of India but this is the one lesson that the bureaucratic administrations of "Indian India" refuse to learn. They will of course learn this lesson soon, but it is a pity that they should insist upon a rude disillusionment.

The Honest Course

Even the British "realists" who automatically decline to accept the truth—while being aware of it all the time—of Italy's continuous defiance of non-intervention in Spain have been compelled to take some note of it now. A representation was made a few days ago by the British Charge d'Affaires in Rome to Count Ciano regarding the allegations that Italy was renewing her assistance to General Franco. Count Ciano has not yet given any reply to this representation inspite of his promise to do so. Why? Because Italy is, in fact, giving assistance and it is due to this assistance that General Franco has embarked upon another and a bigger 'putsch' against the Republicans. This putsch they want to carry, if they can, to a final conclusion. But for this what is of the utmost importance is that Italian assistance should not cease. Moreover, General Franco's reply to the British plan amounts, it is reported, practically to an indirect refusal. All this clearly proves not only that the Italians have never honoured their non-intervention undertakings but also that they are at present intervening energetically and on a large scale. British realism is, of course, too cowardly to check Italy. But it at least ought to be honest and honourable enough to let the French open the Pyrenees frontier. We doubt, however, that it will be even that.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent.)

According to London columnist, Captain Wiedemann during his recent visit to London suggested to Lord Halifax that Field Marshal Goering might visit London to discuss the terms of an Anglo-German aerial pact, and the possibility of a general economic and colonial agreement.

Captain Wiedemann had been instructed by Hitler to ascertain whether the British Government considered that such a visit would be opportune and whether the Marshal could be guaranteed a favourable public reception.

Lord Halifax replied that he could give no such guarantee.

Nazis & Ex-Kaiser

The same columnist is responsible for the report that Nazi authorities are not encouraging Germans to visit the ex-Kaiser at Doorn.

There are several possible reasons for such a step, he says. The ex-Kaiser is said to be a supporter of Pastor Niemoeller and to have declared his support of the struggle for Church freedom in letters to friends and churchmen. The Nazis have been displeased too by the visits to Doorn of professors of archaeology who are of Jewish origin. Archaeology is the ex-Kaiser's favourite subject and he lectures on it in expert circles.

The strongest reprisals which could be taken by the Nazis would be to stop the allowance to the Hohenzollern family.

A Selfless Surgeon

Leading surgeons, as a general rule, earn bigger money than the leading physicians of Britain. There are, however, striking exceptions to this rule.

One of them is Mr. Norman McOmish Dott, who is among the most brilliant brain surgeons in the country. He, who is in his forties, is attached to the Royal Infirmary and to a nerve hospital in Edinburgh. He could, if he so desired, establish for himself a large and lucrative private practice, in Edinburgh or in Harley-street. But he has persistently refused to do so, and devotes the greater part of his services for a relatively small fee, to his hospitals.

He has performed operations on the brain which were previously believed impossible. But until some years ago his income from private practice was so small that he paid no income-tax. Now his reputation is such that patients come to him from all over the world. Yet he is still a poor man as surgeons go.

Mr. Dott is the son of an artist's colour-man, and the brother of an Edinburgh physician. His first job was as an engineer. A motor car accident necessitated an operation on his foot, in the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. The operation awakened for the first time his interest in surgery. He abandoned engineering and started to work for his medical degrees.

London's Leading Physicians

Now here is some information about London's leading physicans. At the head of the list is Lord Dawson, Physician-in-Ordinary to the King. Lord Dawson prefers not to publish his age. He is in the early seventies.

But he is a believer in youth, a father, philosopher and friend to the younger man, whom he will recommend to his own patients and permit to take charge of his practice in his absence. Lord Dawson's consultative methods are slow but sure, and he has a gentle, unhurried bedside manner which puts the nervous patient at his ease.

Lord Horder is a younger and perhaps a cleverer man. He is 67, is small, with a big brain, penetrating eyes and a shrewd power of diagnosis. His razor-like mind lends a certain sacrasm to his demeanour, but a benevolent smile takes the bitterness from his sting. He is a keen pathologist, and gives every encouragement to research work.

Dr. Robert Hutchinson, President of the Royal College of Physicians, is of the same age as Lord Horder. He is a Scotsman and an intellectual, who combines the appearance of a Scots elder with a dry wit. His speciality is dietetics.

Dr. Donald Patterson is a children's physician and less known to the public. He is not yet 50, a Canadian from Winnipeg, with a knowledge of the most up-to-date methods and a gift for showmanship. He is a prolific writer and a dynamic lecturer on his subject. In private life he is a charming and sociable host.

The "Evening Standard" columnist gives three more names. The first is that of Sir Arthur Hurst, a Yorkshireman of 59, and brother of Sir Gerald Hurst, the K.C. Sir Arthur has asthma, and is a specialist in his own disease. It induced him to found the New

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 6)

Adventures Of A Roving Reporter

MEET THE NEO-IMPERIALISTS

Encounters With War-Heroes, Diplomats And A Woman Spy On Board A Japanese Steamer

By KHWAJA AHMAD ABBAS

VI

KOBE, Japan, July 16.

The morning of the 13th July found me in a taxi with my luggage passing through the half-awakened streets of Shanghai and heading towards the Japanese Empire. At the Garden Bridge, which spans a narrow dirty creek, I found a Highlander and a Sikh rather sulkily guarding this outpost of the British Empire. On the other side, a rather nasty looking trio of Japanese soldiers with rifles and fixed bayonets examined our vehicle and on making sure that there were no Chinese terrorists hidden under the seats let us pass. At the same time a group of Chinese labourers forced by starvation (of which they bore evident marks) to seek some job in the territory of their enemies were unceremoniously asked to stand by while they were thoroughly searched, one by one, the soldiers taking an unnecessarily long time going through the pockets of the solitary young woman in the dishevelled group. We drove on.

This is Hongkew and the Japanese flag which flies over almost every ruined building (rather symbolic, I thought) constantly reminds you that you are in the Empire of the Rising Sun. Of course, a few months ago this was a part of the International Settlement which, for all practical purposes, was British territory. The sun has set at least on this part of the British empire The Japanese have taken it over without so much as an apology which, in their present mood, is not surprising. What is significant is that the British have let them do it.

On A Japanese Steamer

We drive through miles of deserted streets, littered with debris. Hardly any building is intact. Large shell holes gape from every wall. We might be amongst the ruins of a long-forgotten mediaeval town and it is difficult to believe that less than a year ago it was a flourishing business quarter. Innumerable smokeless chimnies, many with tops blown off by shells, stand gaunt against the sky. Here and there groups of Japanese soldiers stroll by with an aggressive swagger. There are a large number of them at the quay to see off some of their officers who are going home on leave by the same boat I had purposely selected a Japanese line to travel to Japan as I knew that would give me a further opportunity of studying these people. And so it did.

From the deck I look back on the ruined city of Hongkew. I see around me clusters of Japanese soldiers and officers, coarsened by much too recent experience of war. And when again I look at the ruins I have the sensation of being witness to the cause and effect of a gruesome chapter of history.

The soldiers wear rather shabby and unimpressive uniforms. They do not even look well-fed. Somehow I experience no hatred for them. Cannon-fodder, after all. One might, indeed pity them. Many of them, I noticed, carried expensive cameras and I wondered. But I remembered some photographers' shops among the ruins we had passed on the road. And I wondered no more.

Punctually at 9 a. m. the ship sailed away and I had to give the Japanese credit for punctuality. In fact the administration of the ship leaves little to be desired. The cabins are good and clean, the stewards smart and polite. I went to my cabin and found that I was sharing it with two other passengers. One is a junior British consulate official going to the Japanese Alps for a holiday, the other a big, hearty Frenchman who has a wine business in Shanghai. We are rather an incongruous trio. But we get on very well and are soon faced with the customs authorities who wish to examine our luggage. The forms we have to fill include one on which we have to give details of every single book and photograph we have got. I had been careful enough to bring no anti-Japanese literature with me. But my French friend got into trouble with his books which were all in French and since one of them was a history of the French revolution the Customs Officer saw red and took them away, promising that they would be returned after a careful examination of their contents. The Frenchman shrugged his huge shoulders though later on he found considerable amusement in the fact that they had also taken all the wine lists and other books which had to do with manufacture of liqueurs. We were all advised not to use our cameras at Nagasaki, the port where we were to land next day, as it is a fortified zone and, as I found next day when cameras were rudely snatched away even from elderly ladies, I did the wisest thing by locking my camera in my suit case after it had been passed by the Customs officer.

We had all then to appear before the Passport Officer who asked us to fill yet another huge form which required us to put wn not only our names, professions, purpose of visiting Japan, as also father's name and mother's name. Moreover, we were asked to state not only our

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

RUNCIMAN AT WORK.

The Czech-Sudeten affairs have, not unnaturally, reached a state of at least temporary deadlock both sides holding to their own points of view. This has now brought Lord Runciman into the thick of the situation and enabled him, as the reports say, to work out a compromise solution which, incidentally, has long been advocated by the pro-Nazi group of British politicians known also as the "Cliveden" group. Broadly, Czechoslovakia is to be federalised in such a way that the Sudeten Germans will have complete internal control over certain regions in the country. The suggestion can conceivably be accepted as a basis for discussions since it also reserves defence, finance and foreign policy to the Central Parliament and Government. There are, however, great difficulties even in the path of the reported Runciman formula. For instance, it is open to very serious doubt if the Sudeten Germans would honestly accept these reservations not only in the letter but also in their spirit.

RIOTS IN BURMA

A friend wiring to Gandhiji about the riots in Burma stated: "Indians frightfully perturbed. They adopted your non-violence, suffered terribly. Effective steps urgently solicited." But it is impossible to disturb Gandhiji's faith in the potency of non-violence. So in his characteristic manner he writes in 'Harijan': "If, as my correspondent says, Indians adopted your (i.e. my) non-violence. I can only say they suffered less than they would have otherwise done. Non-violence has no limits. If a particular dose does not seem to answer, more should be administered. It is a never-failing remedy." Gandhiji also points out that as Indians "have no Government in India that can really afford them protection" and as "England will never to go war with any nation or country because it has insulted or wronged Indian settlers in that country," they must entirely depend upon the goodwill between them and the Burmans. To this end he rightly commends that the Buddhists and the Muslims should better understand each other's religion. Apart from the proper understanding of dogmas, it is obvious that brotherliness on the part of Indians settlers in Burma will be their best safeguard in economic, political and other matters.

MRS. KAMALADEVI'S ARREST.

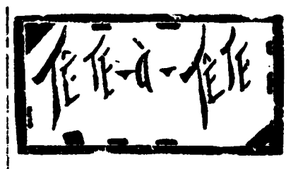
The arrest of Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya by the Travancore State authorities was perhaps inevitable after she had defied the ban prohibiting her entry into the State, but the ban itself was utterly unjustifiable. Justifying her defiance of the ban she says: "I refuse to accept the State authorities' interpretation that I am a foreigner and that the affairs of Travancore are domestic, in which outsiders should not interfere. I am an Indian, who has every right to move about freely in every nook and corner of India." We wholeheartedly endorse this spirited stand in vindication of the elementary rights of an Indian. If the State authorities believe that they have to any extent checked public agitation in the State, they are grievously mistaken. Such agitation has always thriven, and will always thrive, on every act of injustice and on every sacrifice imposed upon an agitator. There is a tendency among the States to discriminate against and persecute Socialist leaders. Congress should sternly discountenance such discrimination and protect the rights of every Indian, irrespective of party differences.

HAJ PILGRIMS' DUTY.

The Mogul Line of steamers owned by Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company has broadcast a leaflet asking intending Haj pilgrims to book their tickets "in the ports where you get the lowest possible rates." This confirms the Line's reported decision to wage again a rate war against the Scindia Steam Navigation Company that has recently entered the Haj trade with purely Indian capital and the moral support of the Aga Khan and many other Muslim leaders. The Mogul Line is a predominantly British concern and seeks to keep every Indian concern out of the Haj trade. Last year it resorted to cut-throat competition. Evidently it wants to repeat the process this year too But Indian pilgrims who have any self-respect and patriotism in them should refuse to swallow the bait of lower rates. It is also the duty of the Government to prevent reckless rate wars which make healthy competition impossible.

POPULAR VICTORY IN RAJKOT.

The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot deserves to be congratulated on his promptly retrieving the blunder committed by some of the State officials in dealing with popular leaders. He has unreservedly lifted the ban on public meetings at Rajkot, withdrawn the prosecutions against the 36 persons arrested, and has released them unconditionally. This sudden turn in the situation is obviously due mainly to the vigorous but peaceful agitation carried on by the people in the State as well as by the State subjects resident in Bombay. It is not yet clear why precisely there was any trouble in the State. The Thakore Saheb's firman withdrawing the ban on public meetings says that the ban is now unnecessary "judging from the last five days' situation of the holy Janmashtami day." But there is no reason why public meetings should have been banned at all on Janmashtami days. A proper inquiry must be made into the whole trouble, and the officials responsible for it must be brought to book.



WITHOUT COMMENT—

"Printer's Devil"

A correspondent, Mr. T. E. Pereira writes:—

"I was very much delighted to read in a recent issue of the "Times of India" a current topic paragraph under the caption 'Printer's Devil.' It speaks of one of the contemporaries of the "Times of India" writing about a flying goat which is really something new but not impossible. But it itself writes in the same 'Topic' of cows jumping over the Noon, which I am sure is very extraordinary and something quite impossible.

Your readers and myself will be very much delighted to know if you or anyone else has ever heard of such a thing and from what source."

* * * *

Mrs. Kamaladevi, says a report, has after all been arrested.

Good. We were a wee bit anxious lest the Trivadrum authorities might fail in their duty to Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer.

* * * *

Kamaladevi, refuses, we notice, to accept the authorities' interpretation that she is a foreigner.

But this is a serious mistake. Every Indian is a foreigner in Travancore except Sir C. P. Ramaswamy. And her counter-interpretation constitutes a grave invasion of the Madras knight's monopoly.

* * * *

The reason officially given and mentioned in fact in the prohibitory order is the socialistic views of Kamaladevi.

Which is most interesting. The Attlees and Wedgwood Benns of Great Britain had better take note that if any one were ever to visit India even as a Socialist Secretary of State, he will not be allowed by Sir C. P. Ramaswamy to enter Travancore except at the risk of being arrested.

* * * *

Captain Kendrick, the British officer who was arrested in Vienna the other day, has been released and is leaving for London.

We knew it.

* * * *

By the way, the Captain was charged by the Nazis with espionage activities.

Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Neville Chamberlain, however, do not regard this as a friendly lead for Nazi activities in Great Britain.

* * * *

London complains that Count Ciano has not replied to allegations of renewed Italian intervention in Spain.

The realists ought to be realistically patient.

The Count will certainly reply in due course—after the conclusion of the fresh "Nationalist" offensive by General Franco.

* * * *

A TEATIME THOUGHT

"Don't be a pioneer. It is the early Christian that is got by the lion. The safest mountain paths are those trodden by mules and asses. Follow them."

—The Very Rev. W. R. Inge.

* * * *

"Would you advise me to marry a beautiful girl or a sensible one?"

"I am afraid you'll never be able to marry either old chap. You see, a beautiful girl could do better—and a sensible one would know better!"

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

A hpyocrite is the meanest thing that crawls.

Habit is a man's best friend; also his worst enemy.

Wise is he who kicks only the things that can't kick back.

If a man doesn't enjoy his work the job won't please the boss.

Somehow a woman can't believe that any man is a liar who says nice things about her.

Yes, it takes a dashing young young widow to make several different kinds of fool of a man.

Franco On Withdrawal Of Volunteers

"Sole Practicable Procedure" Suggested

LONDON, August 21.

General Franco's reply dated August 15 to the British plan repeats his acceptance in principle of withdrawal of volunteers, but demands that "as a condition precedent" the granting of belligerent rights "should not be subject to conditions".

The reply states that in its desire to offer the world obvious proof of its effective collaboration in the laudable efforts of the Non-intervention Committee, the National Government of Spain is disposed as from now to increase to 10,000 the number of foreigners to be withdrawn immediately "subject to reasonable and fair measures of reciprocity on the part of the Red faction and proper guarantee that neither should return to Spain, and on the basis of prior grant of belligerent rights."

PRACTICABLE PROCEDURE

The note suggests that withdrawal by both parties of an equal number of foreign volunteers is the sole practicable procedure. General Franco's Government offers "as an extraordinary concession to respect the establishment of two safety ports in the enemy zone, one in Catalonia and the other in the Levantine area in order that vessels carrying foodstuffs may enter those ports, provided sufficient guarantees and vigilance are forthcoming to prevent a perversion of the aid pursued and that the ports in question within the selected zones are distant from the scene of military operations."

MILITARY OBJECTIVES

It also offers to operate "with the object of defining and limiting as far as may be practicable, the conception of military objectives in relation to aerial bombardments and to regulate this difficult problem in view of causing the least possible damage to neutral nations and the Spanish civilian population.—Reuter.

Attack On Conditions For Confermeat Of Right Of Belligerency

LONDON, August 21.

The "Sunday Times" diplomatic correspondent understands that General Franco's answer is not a direct refusal, but is complicated and tortuous and proposes fundamental alternations

and particularly criticises the formula whereby belligerent rights can only be conceded after substantial withdrawals.

He says that Russia is not likely to accept alterations in the plan.—Reuter.

NATIONALIST ADVANCE AND REPUBLICAN LOSS

SALAMANCA, August 21.

In the course of the Nationalist two mile advance in the Ebro valley the Republicans have lost nearly 500 dead and 700 as prisoners, claims a communique.—Reuter.

A NATIONLIST REVERSE

BARCELONA, August 21.

It is announced that Nationalists were repulsed with heavy losses in the course of attacks on the Lavant front.—Reuter

"PEACE AND EMPIRE"

Jawaharlal Explains Congress Standpoint

"Collective Security," Under Close Examination

LONDON, July 22.

On July 15th and 16th a Conference was held at Friends House, London, on "Peace and Empire". It was organised by the India League and the London Federation of Peace Councils, and attended by nearly 600 delegates from London and National organisations.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who took the chair, opened the Conference with an inspiring speech in which he referred to the common cause of those who in all parts of the world were fighting the forces of reaction and oppression. Referring to "Collective Security", he said that India would welcome a system of real Collective Security, but that did not mean the Collective Security of the League of Nations—or of Mr. Chamberlain! He made it very clear that only in a free India would his countrymen have anything worth securing.

Sir Stafford Cripps, who spoke later, opened on a similar line, but toward the end of his speech referred to places which were not yet fit for self-government and would have to remain under British or International control until he thought they had attained the required standard of fitness. It was evident, however, that many delegates repudiated this view.

At the General Purposes Committee discussion turned mainly on a series of I.L.P. amendments to the resolution proposed. This resolution "noted with satisfaction the Congress declaration that the people of India are ready to co-operate with other peoples in the defence of peace and collective security", and the I.L.P. delegates felt that this statement, though coupled with a reference to the resources of India not being used for imperialist war purposes, did not clearly express the point of view of the Indian National Congress. Reginald Reynolds, who moved the I.L.P. amendments, drew attention to the Congress Resolution of February 1938.

Whatever this resolution meant, said Reynolds, it clearly did not meant what the Communists and others meant when they spoke of "Collective Security." It was therefore misleading to pass a resolution which could only serve to confuse people's mind by making them think that Indians supported the present League of Nations. This "Collective Security" of which Congress spoke was something in the future, based upon justice and freedom; it was coupled with the word "disarmament" and had no relation to the arming of Imperialist France and Britain against the Fascist Powers. Mr. R. Masani had correctly stated that "every war in which the British Government is involved must, by the very nature of the case, be an Imperialist war". But the British public, confused by Labour Party and Communist propaganda, made a distinction between "Imperialist Wars" and "Military Sanctions", therefore they would not realise that the Congress clause regarding "Imperialist war purposes" must rule out Collective Security in the sense in which they used the words.

Nehru's Chairmanship throughout was magnificent for its impartiality; but one felt that although he declared his satisfaction with the resolution, it can hardly have been because he was impressed by the arguments used to support it. Indeed, in his final statement regarding the Congress and Collective Security it was once more apparent that the same words were being used to describe two entirely different policies. The pity is that it is the Communist version, and not Jawaharlal's that will be understood by most people in this country by whom that resolution is read.

Nevertheless, as one listened to the speeches of Nehru and of Yusuf Meherally, who also gave a clear exposition of the Congress standpoint, one could not help feeling that they realised the unreliable nature of the "support" which was being extended to them and were not deceived.

WAR OF ATTRITION AT THE OVAL

What Sunday Papers Say Of Play

LONDON, August 21.

Though generally agreeing that it is long since an international side has had less impressive opening bowlers than Waite and McCabe, commentators in Sunday papers concede that there was little bad bowling throughout the day and that the bowlers were the victims of superior batsmanship and a heartbreaking wicket which Jardine and McCarthey both decry as too good and hardly conductive to the best interests of the game.

England is held to be in an enviable position, especially should the match last over four days. W. A. Oldfield says that by taking the field with only three bowlers both England and Australia seemed determined on a war of attrition.—Reuter.

JAPANESE AIR RAIDS ON CANTON

Gaya Municipal President's Appeal

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

"In the name of humanity, in the name of Lord Buddha, having the honour at present of serving as the first citizen the city of Lord Buddha's enlightenment, I send my strongest protest to Japan, and appeal to the Japanese nation, the worshipper and follower of Lord Buddha, to pause and think of him and his teachings for a moment and desist from such barbarous atrocities."

Thus writes the Chairman of the Gaya Municipality in reply to the circular appeal issued by the Foreign Department, All-India Congress Committee, to all Indian municipal corporations, requesting them to protest against the Japanese air-raids on Canton, in response to the appeal of the Mayor of Canton broadcast through the International Peace Campaign.

The Chairman concludes: "I appeal to the nations of the world to protect the right of man to live. To the Cantonese I express my deepest sympathy."—United Press.

JAPANESE CAPTURE SINGTZE

TOKIO, August 21.

The Japanese army and navy units have captured Singtze, a strategical point beside Lake Poyang in northern Kiangsi, state the army headquarters.—Reuter.

CANADA'S DEFENCE

Dominion Forces To Be Strengthened: Premier On Responsibility

WOODBRIDGE, (Ontario) August, 20.

It is Canada's duty to make herself so strong that no hostile power can strike the United States through the Dominion, declared Mr. MacKenzie King. He added that President Roosevelt's assurance that the United States would not stand by idly, if Canada was threatened, did not mean a slackening of the Canadian defence programme, but increased, rather than decreased, the responsibility on the Canadians to make their country safe from invasion.—Reuter

Muslims In London Resent Attack On Islam

Demand For Ban On Wells's Book By Indian Authorities

LONDON, Aug. 13. (By Air Mail).

Indian Moslems in London, pedlars and doctors and wealthy merchants, prayed in an East End hall yesterday—then denounced a passage in Mr. H. G. Wells's "Short History of the World," and ceremonially burned a copy of the book.

Speaker after speaker said Mr. Wells had insulted Mohammed and the Koran, and demanded that the authorities in India should ban the book.

PROTEST MARCH

Yesterday's meeting—held by the Jamat-ul-Muslimin Society—resolved "to leave no stone unturned to protest against Mr. Wells's insults" and agreed to march in procession next week to the office of the High Commissioner for India, Aldwych, W. C., and to the India Office.

Another suggestion was to march to Mr. Wells's house in Hanover-terrace, Regent's Park, N.W., and to demand an apology.

DEMAND FOR PROSCRIPTION

LONDON, August 13. (By Air Mail).

Mr. H. G. Wells's "Short History of the World" was ceremonially committed to the flames by a party of Indian Mohammedans to-day in the East End. A reference to the character of the Prophet Mohammed in that book had led to the act, which is to be followed up by a protest march to the India Office to demand that the book should be somehow or other "proscribed." Mr. Wells's "History of the World" (which was published in 1922) seems old history now, but in a summarised form it has been recently translated into Hindustani, and a reference to it in a modern vernacular journal attacking Mr. Wells has aroused protest meetings in Calcutta, and now some of the faithful are taking up the fray in London. It is expected that about a thousand of them will go to the India Office next Thursday, and there is a further proposal that they should also go to Mr. Wells's house.

MR. WELLS'S VIEW

According to Mr. Wells his opinion of the prophet's personal character in the "Outline of History," where he summed up on Islam, will show that his criticisms were not irreverent, and that he was fully aware of the contributions of Islam to the world's culture. It was unfair, he said, to judge his views by a stray passage in an abridged version. (According to Reuter's Cable, Muslims in London marched in a procession from the East End to the India House. Sir Feroz Khan promised to submit their representation to the Government and the demonstrators dispersed without proceeding to the India Office).

"IRON HAND IN VELVET GLOVE"

"What Strict Discipline Means In Big Institutions

The need of strict discipline, irrespective of the party or parties concerned, in big institutions like public hospitals was stressed by Lt.-Col. S. S. Vajifdar, in the speeches that were made at the dinner given him by his friends and admirers at the Alfbless Baug on Thursday last. Though noted for his gentleness, amiability and politeness to patients, Dr. Vajifdar has been a strict disciplinarian, in proof of which a couple of incidents quoted by him, while he was Superintendent of the J. J. Hospital will bear repetition. Dr. Vajifdar said he did not believe that discipline could not be observed while one was lenient with his patients. He believed in the truth of the wholesome dictum of having an "iron hand in a velvet glove," and when patients broke rules, the action must be met with condign punishment without regard to "cheap popularity."

He narrated a couple of incidents. Once a Parsi suttoria who was suffering from bone fracture in the foot, was a patient in his hospital for a long time. This worthy idler, began to indulge in 'ank-farak' gambling, and invited other inmates of the patient also to join him! He was given a warning that if he started the devil's workshop in the hospital he would be packed off even with his bandaged foot. He disregarded the warning. The R. M. O. complained of repetition of his gambling activities. He was ordered to quit. He (the patient) threatened that he would "expose him" in the press. With the help of two hamals the worthy was 'dispatched' home. It was no idle threat he gave. He did write something bitterly complaining against him in the press!

Once he found a patient with his own smart suit and shirt when the sister was asked why he did not put on the hospital dress. She informed him that he being a "very learned man" ("having a good command over the English language", &c.), had refused to do so, and insisted on putting on his home dress. Dr. Vajifdar took out his watch and gave him one minute to change dress. It had the desired effect. In 15 seconds he was in the hospital's dress!

Dr. Vajifdar, it was revealed in that day's function, had refused to accept high posts offered to him by the Government, such as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, and Surgeon-General.

LIST OF PERSONS INJURED

(Continued from Page 1).

Madura and (8) one beggar whose address is not known.

Casualties reported so far are seven in persons or 29 in all.

ANOTHER LIST OF INJURED PERSONS

(Later).—The following is the further list of persons injured in the accident: they were brought to Madura at 9-45 a. m. by special train and sent to the Government Hospital.

(1) Seetharama Naidu, Second Fireman, Madura; (2) L. Subbiah of Villipatti, near Kodaikanal; (3) Rajamaiyengar from Karaikudi (Buffet boy); (4) Rama Iyer R. P. C. 220; (5) N. P. Venkatramani, Station Master, Koilpatti; (6) Rangaswami Nadar, Merchand, Virudhunagar; (7) Suryanarayana Iyer, Kalkidaikurichi; (8) A. Jacob C|o Driver Jacob, Madura; (9) Narayanan, aged 10 years; (10) One Bairagi (name not known); (11) Two children aged three and four; (12) Muthu Chettiyar of Devakottai; (13) Krishna Raw of South Kanara Dist.; (14) Usma Bibi, Pullangudi; (15) G. Sankaran Compounder, Madura Mills; (16) Venkatesam, Brakesman, Madura; (17) Venugopal Raju, Pudukottai; (18) Muthiah Muthiarab, Perumalpatty, near Pudukotta; (19) Renganyakalu, Trichinopoly; (20) Nilakanta Iyer, Trichur; (21) Rabaibi, Trichinopoly; (22) Vithiah Pillai, Natham, Roilpatti; (23) Mohomed Ameer, C|o Noor Mohomed; (24) Rasool Bibi, Dulliyandgudi; (25) Lakshmana Rao, C|o Venkata Row, Booking Clerk, Madura; (26) Asirvadam of Nagerkoil; (27) Shaik Mohideen, Dindigul; (28) Mohomed Kareem, Puliyangudi; (29) Abdul Kadar, Erode; (30) Yakub, Trichinopoly; (31) Ponnusamy, Madura; (32) Muthukaruppa Mudali, Periyakulam. (33) Sami Malai Nadar, C|o Velu Nadar, Kallurni; (34) S. V. P. S. Thangamani, Nadar, Virudhunagar; (35) Machonda Chettiyar; (36) Dhanagopal Raju, Trichinopoly; (37) Mohomed Ameer, Ajmeer, (38) Vythia Pillai; (39) Bava So; (40) Meenakshi wife of C. B. C., Tanjore: (41) Kanakasabiah, Driver, Madura; (42) Ramanathan, Kallidaikurichi.—United Press.

DAVIS CUP MATCHES

BROOKLINE Aug. 20

In Davis Cup Australia beat Germany by five matches to nil.

Quist beat Henkel: 6/1; 6/0; 8/6.

Bromwich beat Metaxa: 6/3; 6/2; 6/1.—Reuter's Special.

Record Breaking Feats Of Motorcycling

LONDON, Aug. 20.

At Clady Circuit, near Belfast, J. M. West riding a German B. M. W. Motorcycle, won the 500 C. C. event over 246 miles in the Ulster Grand Prix, with the World Record Speed of 93.98 miles per hour, at one point averaging 115.76 for half a mile

Another German Machine D K. W. ridden by a Briton, E. O. Thomas, won the 250 C. C event over 205 miles, while E. A Mellors riding a Velocette won the 350 C. C. event over 225½ miles.—Reuter's Special.

World Achievement

Atoms And Molecules

Nowhere do we feel how staggering have been the achievements of science as when we talk with the chemist and electrician.

They tell us, for example, that molecules are the foundation of matter. They are so small, we are to believe, that it is beyond human skill to make them visible. Yet molecules contain atoms.

Atoms are the smallest part of chemical matter.

A molecule of starch contains no less than 25,000 atoms.

Although molecules are so small they are so numerous that if we could take the molecules in a single cubic centimetre of argon and place them end to end in a straight line they would make a chain long enough to go round the earth 200 times.

Generally speaking the diameter of a molecule is approximately 1|125,000,000th of an inch.

In a single cubic centimetre of air (about the size of a very small marble) there are about 30,000,000,000,000,000,000 molecules.

As for the atoms in them, 400,000,000 in a straight line would scarcely stretch an inch.

A gramme of gold contains at least 1,000,000,000,000,000,000 atoms.

At the temperature of melting ice molecules of oxygen travel at the rate of 500 yards a second. One molecule collides with another 20,000 times to every inch of its journey. It is turned aside from its course 5,000,000,000 times a second.

Demand For More Disciplinary Action Against Dr. Khare

"General" Avari's Letter To Jamnalal Bajaj

(From A Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Aug. 20.

Mr. M R. Avari proposes to move the following resolutions at the forthcoming meeting of the Marathi C. P Congress Committee to be held at Gondia on August 27 The resolution is seconded by Mr. Bajrang:—

"Be it resolved that inasmuch as the P.C.C., Tahsil, District and Nagar Congress Committees are the subordinate bodies of the Indian National Congress and that of its Working Committee, it behoves all the members, delegates and office-bearers of the said subordinate committees not to indulge in virulent and unworthy attacks, abuses and condemnation of any action of the Working Committee, its Parliamentary Sub-Committee, or its responsible and respectable members.

"It is constitutionally and morally wrong and dishonest on the part of the aforesaid Congressmen (unless they resign their posts and present membership within the Congress) to condemn the action of the highly respected and supreme organisation of the country to which they profess to belong.

"This Committee, therefore, orders all its members and its subordinate committees (including all the Ward Congress Committees and their respective members and office-bearers) not to criticise or condemn any action of the Working Committee, our Congress Privy Council, and asks the above five members of the Nagpur P.C.C. to tender an unqualified apology for their dishonest and defiant behaviour since the final decision of the Working Committee regarding the last C.P. Ministerial crisis, and the advent of the present Congress Cabinet.

"It is further resolved, that if these revolting Congressmen do not come out with the apology demanded within 4 days of serving them with the notice of this resolution, their names be cancelled from the roll of the 4-annas membership of the Congress for a period of 4 years.

"The meeting of the P.C.C. also urges the President Seth Jamnalal Bajaj to take immediate disciplinary action on any of the subordinate body or delegate or office-bearers of the Congress Committees who are found acting in contravention with the spirit and mandate of the above resolution and debar them from Congress membership."

In a letter addressed to Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj giving notice of this resolution, Mr. Avari says:

The persons found to be engaged in condemning and discrediting the Congress and abusing the accredited and trustworthy heads of the nation like Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Patel, Dr. Rajendra Babu and Babu Subhas C. Bose are:—

1. Dr. Khare (The Congress Ex-Premier).
2. Mr. P. D. Harkare (President, Nagpur District Congress Committee.)
3. Mr. N. S. Harkare (Congress Vice-President of the Nagpur Municipal Committee).
4. Mr. L. K. Deshpande (Hariajra Delegate from Chanda)
5. Mr. H. J. Khandekar (Member P.C.C and Nagpur Municipal Committee)

(All these are the members of the Provincial Congress Committee. Hence the resolution.)

•STOP PRESS

DR. FUNK ON GERMAN STOCK-EXCHANGE

BERLIN, Aug. 21.

Opening the Industrial Fair at Koenigsberg, Doctor Funk, the Reich Minister of Economics, attributed the depression on the German Stock-Exchange, 'inter alia' to many Jews selling securities under the influence of a false report that Jews in future would not be allowed to possess German securities. He said that Jews were not allowed to influence German economy by stock deals, but it was inconceivable that Jews should be prevented from owning anonymous security.

The other causes of depression were the increased need of money by industry owing to a strong increased production, the new system of financing Government expenditure by six months not discountable from Treasury Bills, the fact that industry is no longer able to raise loans as formerly and the increase in the corporation tax.

Dr. Funk denounced "irresponsible malevolent anti-German elements" who asserted exploiting movements on the Bourse in order to cause unrest. He declared that those responsible for the conduct of National Socialist economy would not tolerate anything likely to jeopardise the financing of great economic tasks.—Reuter.

VUILLEMIN FOR PARIS.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.

General Vuillemin has left for Paris. In a statement he expressed thanks for the honour the Fuhrer had rendered in receiving him and added that he would never forget the hours spent with Field Marshal Goering in Karin Hall.

CIANO'S REPLY TO BRITAIN.

ROME, Aug. 21.

Count Ciano, last evening, conveyed the Italian reply to the British Charge d'Affaires, Sir Noel Charles, regarding the sending of fresh war material to Spain. It is understood that he intimated that the charges were without proof. It is believed that he added that if supplies were reaching Spain from Italy, they were only equipment necessary to keep the present force of volunteers in the field.

It is understood that he also declared that Italy could not be expected to withdraw volunteers before similar action was taken by other countries.—Reuter.

BREAKING DOCKERS' STRIKE.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 21.

French and Senegalese troops were used to unload a liner of passengers and luggage as a move to break the dockers' strike deadlock Gendarmes and guardesmobiles were on duty in case of disorder, but no incident took place.

VISIBLE MADNESS IN EUROPE

Prevalence Of 'Might Is Right' Reigns Supreme

SIMLA, Aug 19.

There will be no war in Europe, during the present year, although the international situation is so uncertain that nobody knows what may happen to-morow.

This prophecy was made by Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharlar, while giving out his impressions of his recent European tour, at a public lecture organised by the Simla Bangiya Sammilani, at the Kalibari Protima Mitter Hall.

Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutta, Deputy President of the Central Legislative Assembly, presided.

Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharlar declared that the international situation was so uncertain that nobody knew what would happen to-morrow. It was a dangerous world in which the present generation lived, and he even apprehended that twelve months later, when he proposed to visit European places again, her map as was known to-day, might not exist.

There was a visible madness in Europe, he said, from which Asia also was not quite free. Europe was at present suffering from a barrenness of spirit, and she was virtually dead. Europe's troubles seem to be aggravated by social instability, religious intolerance, unemployment and discontent among the youths, and military aggrandisement. The International Law of to-day was the law of the strong over the weak and the oppression of the powerful over the vanquished. It might well be, that Europe, in future, might get light from Asia, and a permanent solution of her ailments might be forthcoming from the East. The speaker, however, was of the opinion that the present security of Europe lay in the armament of England and France.

MOST DEMOCRATIC.

Referring to the Czechs, the Diwan Bahadur said that Czechoslovakia was the most democratic country, and the minorities were nowhere in Europe so well-treated as in Czechoslovakia. There were two Universities there, in which Sanskrit study was promoted.

The Speaker next dwelt on the history of Austria and the present development of Germany.

Mr. A. C. Dutta, in the course of his comments, differed from the speaker that the interests of England and of other nations, at any rate, of India, were identical.—United Press.

HORTY IN VIENNA

VIENNA, Aug. 21.

Admiral Horty and party arrived and were welcomed by Dr. Seyss-Inquart and high officials at the station. Blackshirted storm troopers lined the platform and 100 Hitler youths and girls dressed in Austrian national costumes waving flags shouted welcome. Admiral Horty half an hour later entertained for Kiel.—Reuter.

Brisk Voting In Girgaum Congress Election

COUNTING OF VOTES WHOLE NIGHT: RESULT LIKELY TO BE DECLARED TO-DAY?

The postponed annual election of twenty-five members to the Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee took place in the compound of the Congress house on Sunday morning.

Polling was brisk and contest for the seats, from candidates of two different groups, was very keen. By noon, nearly 1,500 voters had polled.

Out of the 45 candidates whose names were originally announced as possible contestants, seven withdrew.

People in knots started coming to the Congress House even before the scheduled time of election. After 10 a.m. the compound presented an animated appearance and there was a large crowd. Lady canvassers freely moved appealing for support to their respective groups.

The National Volunteer Corps and the Jain Volunteers were on duty.

Mr. Bhawanji A. Khimji, the Presiding Officer, while admitting to our representative that some complaints had reached him, intimated that they were not of a serious type.

It will be recalled that the election of the "D" Ward which was to have taken place in April last along with the election of other wards in the city, was abandoned as uproar and confusion broke out while election of the members of the Council was taking place. Voting was, at the time, by raising of hands.

Subsequently the officials of the B. P. C. C. joined issue with the District Committee by disputing the competence of the latter to hold its elections.

Later on the B. P. C. C. passed a resolution by which Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai was appointed as the Presiding authority with powers to lay down rules for election and to conduct it. Mr. Bhawanji A. Khimji was appointed by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai as the Presiding Authority in his absence at Simla.

VOTING IN AFTERNOON.

In the afternoon the election activity went-off quietly, but towards the close there was, as usual, great excitement. Altogether about 25 per cent. of the voters of the ward —nearly 2,200—are understood to have exercised their votes.

The election could be said to be quieter than at any time previously in the Girgaum Ward, as mostly literate voters are said to have taken part in it.

BOGUS VOTERS.

Yet a few bogus voters were challenged successfully, and some bickering was in evidence. The National Guards, who used to be on duty on all such elections till now, were conspicuous by their absence in this election. Their place was taken by a band of new recruits under Mr. Madan Shetty.

Towards the end of the election, there was a hitch over the Committee of Scrutineers, which, however, was soon solved amicably.

VEHEMENT PROTEST.

The 18 candidates who had resigned from the G. D. C. C. on the issue of B. P. C. C. interference in their autonomy vehemently protested against Mr. Mahadeshwar being one of Scrutineer, as he had been a member of the B. P. C. C. Enquiry Committee. They also objected to Mr. Mehsheri being a Scrutineer. Since Mr. Mahadeshwar was said to be absent. it was agreed by all that Dr. S. K. Vaidya and Mr. Manibhai Desai should be co-opted as scrutineers and that the former should be in charge of the scrutiny and counting of votes.

COUNTING BEGINS.

Counting began at 5 p.m. and was carried on till late at night and only a few hundred voting papers were scrutinised.

The counting went on till the small hours of the morning, and the result of the voting will probably be declared during the course of to-day (Monday).

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS

Patil's Reply To Nariman

Sjt. S. K. Patil has issued the following statement in regard to the election of the Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee.

I am extremely pained to read in a section of the local press an unfortunate propaganda which is being persistently carried on by a few interested persons in regard to the Gorgaum District Congress Committee's affairs. This was a constitutional dispute between the B.P.C.C. and one of its sub-ordinate bodies and it has been decided in a constitutional manner. The latest demonstration of this propaganda in a press statement issued by Mr. K. F. Nariman and his two other friends. Mr. Nariman's relations with the Congress in general and the B. P. C. C. in particular for the last several months are too well-known to need any comments. But in his today's statement he has excelled himself in attempting to misrepresent facts.

Mr. Nariman's friends on the Council of the Girgaum D. C. C. have, during the last six or seven months, systematically and contumaciously defied all discipline and every instruction of the B. P. C. C. Such a gross defiance of discipline by a sub-ordinate Congress body like the D. C. C. is almost an unparalleled event, at any rate, in this City. The Council itself presided over by Mrs. Perinben Captain was functioning in a most unconstitutional and irregular manner after its normal term of existence expired several months ago. What the B. P. C. C. has done is to exercise its constitutional authority over a defiant and recalcitrant subordinate organisation. It is very unfortunate that the name of a lady like Mrs. Perinben Captain is being and should have been exploited by Mr. Nariman and his group. The charges against the Secretaries of the Council are not only false but are utterly mischievous. Mr. Nariman knows that more than anybody else. The whole game behind this unseemly press propaganda is the conquest of power by means fair or foul. The idea seems to be that the end justifies the means. The help of a section of the press which is either communal or anti-Congress is sought to ventilate the so-called grievances which do not exist but are invented.

This is not the occasion to go into the merits or demerits of this unfortunate affair, I must, however, warn the Congressmen of the Girgaum Ward against the mischievous and one-sided Press propaganda which is carried on with the only object of throwing dust into the eyes of the unwary.

Bombay Field Club

BOMBAY, August 20.

The Bombay Field Club will hold an exhibition of photographs of places of historical and Archaeological interest throughout India, Burma and Ceylon from 9th to 25th September 1938 at the Town Hall, Bombay. The collections will go to aid the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund.

The exhibition is an attempt to provide a pictorial representation of all that is worth seeing in the country from a historical archaeological or tourist point of view. The exhibition committee consisting of leading educationists and artists like the Vice Chancellor of the Bombay University, Director of the J. J. School of Art Curator of the Art and Archaeological section of the Prince of Wales Museum and other votaries of Art, is endeavouring to gather together a representative collection of photographs, depicting the great variety and excellence of India's architectural wealth.

To attract the finest collection a number of prizes are contemplated, for the deserving pictures.

TENANCY BILL DENOUNCED AS EXPROPRIATORY

Belvi Wants Six Years' Notice To Be Given To Landlords

POONA, Aug. 21.

The Bombay Provincial Landowners' Conference, commenced its session in the Gokhale Hall, this morning. Mr D. V. Belvi Ex-M.L.A., (Central), Belgaum, presided

Mr. Belvi conceded that the supporters of the Tenancy Bill were actuated by benevolent and patriotic motives. Many of the supporters of the measure in the Congress Party were not only patriots but they had suffered a good deal of personal inconvenience in the cause of the country. He himself was a Congressman for more than 40 years and he yielded to none in his unswerving loyalty to the Congress but he claimed a right to examine the proposed legislation on its merits and criticism howsoever hostile was in no sense disloyalty to Congress.

He maintained that the proposed measure was entirely revolutionary and calculated to undermine the very foundations of Indian society Private property was a recognised basis on which society has been based in India for time out of mind. If this principle is once accepted, Mr. Belvi added that the question for consideration was who was the owner of the landed property in India? Did the land belong to the State or was it of the ownership of the holder? At any rate a larger part of the Bombay Presidency land had been all along treated as of the ownership of private persons. When an attempt was made some years ago in the Bombay Legislature to challange the ownership of the holders patriots like Sir Pherozshah Mehta, Gokhale, and others walked out of the Council Hall in disgust to mark their displeasure of the view.

Mr. Belvi continuing said, in Bombay Presidency the Ryotwari Tenure prevailed and that tenure was altogether different from land tenures in the rest of India. If land was private property the further point for consideration was, whether Government could do anything to detract from the ownership of landholders.

It was evident that the Bill intended to deprive land-owners of some of the main incidents of ownership. A landlord may under the proposed measure get, what is called, economic rent; rent determined by outsiders without his consent and against his will. This was an evident invasion of the landlord's ownership.

Government should in fairness suspend consideration of the measure for a period of six years, he pleaded, during which time absentee landlords should be asked to make up their minds either to cultivate their lands on the terms stated in the Bill or give the concessions proposed in the Bill to the actual tillers. If landholders preferred to sell their lands the tillers of the soil might be given those lands by Government after the land-owners were given equitable compensation either in cash or in the shape of Government Promissory Notes.—United Press.

FLOOD HAVOC IN CENTRAL BENGAL

600 Cattle Meet With Death

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

One thousand more villages in Murshidabad and Nadia districts in the flood zone have gone under water forcing villagers to take shelter on District Board Roads and Railway lines. There is no sign of the flood water abating in the whole of Central Bengal. About 600 heads of the cattle are reported to have met with their death as a sequel to standing in knee-deep water for several days together.

A Berhampore report states that half the embankment surrounding the town has collapsed last night as a result of river Bhagirathi over-flooding due to heavy showers and high wind. The other half of the embankment is also in immediate danger. Warning has been issued to the public by the District Magistrate that there is every likelihood of the whole embankment collapsing any moment, inundating the whole town.

The District Magistrate with other officers is present watching the situation. The local College, schools and courts have all been closed.

Mr. Bhupat Sing, ex-Member of the Central Assemby has sent a wire from Alimganj, near Berhampore, to the Railway Board, Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai, Akhil Dutta and B. Das at Simla stating that the Railway line is obstructing the flood water and creating havoc at Berhampore and other places in Murshidabad District and urging that the Railway line might be immediately opened to relieve thousands of homeless agriculturists.—United Press.

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO DEPUTATIONISTS

(Continued from Page 1.)

case unknowingly, I will apologise."

Answering a number of questions. Gandhiji said:—"I do not wish to win independence through hooliganism which will destroy the Congress if it enters that body. Everybody has the right to criticise provided the criticism is fair, decent and truthful. No ban was imposed on Dr. Khare for contesting the election of the leadership of the C. P. Assembly Party nor did Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose threaten any member while exercising his right to vote, nor did I deprive Dr. Khare of his right to contest the election.

"COMMITTED NO MISTAKE"

"The Working Committee's resolution against Dr. Khare was recommendatory, not mandatory. The charge of favouritism against the C. P. Ministry was inquired into, and the wrongs redressed, while the charge of bribery and corruption was not proved. The Working Committee can correct its mistake if it has committed any. If the members of the Working Committee had the right to attend the party meeting none could remove them. It could convene the meeting at Wardha. That resolution was drafted after consulting constitutionalists and lawyers who committed no mistake in framing it."

The deputation later left for Nagpur.

BENGALI-BEHARI DISPUTE

Babu Rajendra Prasad and the Bihar deputationists are discussing with Gandhiji the Bengali-Behari controversy.—A. P.

KHAKI POLICE PARTY FOR SHEGAON

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 21

About fifty khaki police arrived this morning by passenger train from Nagpur and left for Shegaon with a view to keeping order. The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police are also likely to go to Shegaon to watch the marchers from Nagpur who have just arrived.

The Nagpur marchers, with a Wardha contingent, left for Shegaon with Tri-colour flags to protest against the Working Committee's resolution concerning Dr. Khare

Mahatmaji will meet them at 2 o'clock.

A public meeting was also arranged by the marchers at Wardha for condemning the Congress resolution against Dr. Khare.—A.P.

RAJEN BABU IN WARDHA

WARDHAGANJ, August 21.

Babu Rajenda Prasad arrived here this morning from Madras. He has stood the journey well. He was examined on arrival by Dr. Narbada Prasad, Civil Surgeon, who found his health satisfactory, except for a little cold he had contracted.

Mr. P. R. Das is busy preparing the Bengali Association's case for placing it before Babu Rajendra Prasad in the afternoon.

Mr. Krishna Vallabh Sahai, Parliamentary Secretary, Bihar Government, and Mr. H. B. Chandra arrived to-day for representing the Bihar-Bengali case before Babu Rajendra Prasad.—A. P.

REVIEW OF GUJARATI LITERATURE

K. M. Munshi Satisfied With Progress

I became a lawyer only by accident Equally accidentally I became a politician and a minister. I hope to be remembered, however, as one who has contributed his best to Gujrati literature, which the people of Gujrat liked and enjoyed. I wrote my first novel in 1913 purely out of an irresistible creative urge. I am not even now a perfect writer but I hope I express my ideas satisfactorily and that is enough for me"

So said the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi while delivering his address as President of the Gujrati Sahitya Sansad Annual Session held at the Town Hall on Sunday evening. Before Mr. Munshi began his address the Secretary of the Sansad related the various activities of the Sansad during the course of the last year. He was happy to state that he had secured the willing co-operation of all interested in literature and art.

Mr. Munshi reviewed the progress of Gujrati literature during the last 16 years. In 1922 it was not possible to get Gujrati girls to sing a song at a public meeting but now the Gujrati girls had taken not only to music but even to dancing like the proverbial ducks took to water. With years literary traditions, schools and styles had also grown up. Gujrati art and literature had, in general kept pace with the feelings, aspirations and progress of the people. Provincial consciousness was getting merged into national and it was finding expression in literature also. Today he could proudly say that Gujratis need not be ashamed of their life, culture and literature so long as they were informed by a spirit of sacrifice for national good.

Mr. Munshi felt that the Sahitya Sansad had taken its share in the new awakening and it would have ample work till a more heroic, more artistic Gujrat arose out of the present one. He felt confident such a Gujrat was rising before his eyes and he would make his vow to do it.

An interesting Garba dance was then performed by Miss Saroj Desai, Miss Vasanti Master and Mr. Kanayalal Kavi. Miss Nirmala Sarghis delivered a lecture in Sanskrit on art and Gujrati women. She said a person without a taste for art and literature was like a brute without horns and a tail.

Among the distinguished guests were His Highness the Thakur Saheb of Limbdi and Mr. Nagindas Master.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from Page 6)

Lodge Clinic in Windsor Forest, where he lives. He is also a leading authority in duodenal ulcers. His practice is big, his fees are high, and his income is as large as that of many a surgeon next to Sir Maurice Cassidy, late chief medical officer to the Metropolitan Police. who is a heart specialist Sir Maurice is a good looking man of agreeable personality and he likes to spend his leisure in fishing Neither he nor Dr. F.M. R. Walshe, publishes his age, but both are under 60. Dr. Walshe is not only a physician but a doctor of Science, with a clear, logical mind. He is a nerve specialist, and in his leisure hours is also a fisherman.

Income of Physicians.

The income of a physician at the top of his profession depends largely on the extent to which he travels. When he reaches the top he charges £1 a mile for every journey.

In this way Lord Dawson and Lord Horder have each earned as much as £15,000 a year. The income of the others varies from £15,000 to £10,000 or less. But if these men brought the same ability to business or to the Bar, or if they were surgeons, they would all make more money. The physicians has a fair prospect of long life. He dies, as a rule, of some valvular disease.

* * * *

WHAT THEY SAY.

I dare say if it were permitted to any of you to see me at my modest exercise every morning, you would think it was a matter for more than mirth—Sir Thomas Inskip.

I believe that if we all danced in beer gardens, fear, distrust, and cowardice would disappear between nation and nation.—Cannon W. M. Peacock.

I believe the Lord God wants us to get back our colonies.—Dr. Ley.

What is oratory? I asked the ducks in St. James' Park, and the ducks answered Quack.—Mr. G. M. Young.

Man is a failure as a political animal.—Mr. Bernard Shaw.

Post-war history has been like a Greek tragedy.—Dr. William Brown.

A SHORT STORY

Not Disappointed

BY BARBARA ANN BENEDICT

The young man with the fair hair and the blue eyes smiled impudently.

"Are you the—er—official guide?"

Betsy Lee's chin rose a fraction of an inch higher. "If you wish to be shown about the homestead, I'll be glad to show you." She hated this, hated herself because she had submitted to this plan of her mother of making a show place of the Birches.

"After all, darling," her mother had said, "one must live. The Birches has its historical points. Tourists will be glad to pay a dollar to see and exclaim and touch the hallowed places—"

"Mother, for goodness' sake! Forget about the place's past. Think of what it will mean to have our privacy intruded upon. Our family has lived here for generations. We've been rich and proud of our New England stock, and now—"

"We're not rich any longer. And if you won't marry John Linton—"

So she had submitted. She would rather do anything than have her husband picked out for her. She remembered John Linton as a boy of 12. He had been in love with her then. How silly to think that love would have survived maturity. She understood the Lintons had tripled their fortune. Her mother had kept in touch with them. In every letter John Linton had inquired for Betsy.

Betsy Lee kept her chin high as she literally stalked from room to room. The young man with the fair hair wore his impudent smile, listening attentively. "In this room, George Washingtgon entertained—" "It was here that Paul Revere—" 'Longfellow had his desk near this window. From here you can see—"

Then they went outside and wandered through the gardens. Throughout it all Betsy Lee was aware that the young man wasn't particularly interested in the historical merits of the old place. At least, how could he be when he kept his eyes on her every single, solitay minute?

That night her mother said: "Darling! The most wonderful news. John Linton is coming to pay us a visit!"

"Fancy?" said Betsy Lee. She smiled wickedly. "It will cost him a dollar if he wants to look the place over." She was thinking of the young man with the fair hair. Upon leaving he had said: "It's been the most pleasant afternoon I've spent in years. I'm coming back to-morrow. Do you mind?"

"It will cost you a dollar," she had declared almost fiercely. And now she thought: "Will he come back? Why did I have to be so beastly? Is it his fault that we are reduced to this? He really was nice."

At 1 o'clock a party of eight bridge club women drove in. They annoyed Betsy Lee with their silly talk. She was in a tense mood when she returned to the sitting room and found the young man there.

"Been waiting an hour," he assured her. "Here's my dollar."

Betsy Lee smiled in spite of herself. They didn't bother with the house, but went into the garden and sat near the white-railed bridge. The young man wanted to know if he could come back to-morrow evening. He said he had a car and he'd like to take her driving in it, and it wouldn't cost her a cent.

Betsy Lee laughed. Why not? Good heavens, did she have to be stuffy and staid and hard to get along with simply because they had made their house into a show place?

"I can't understand it," her mother said at supper. "John's letter said he would be here yesterday. I wonder what in the world has happened to him?"

But Betsy Lee scarcely heard. "To-morrow I'm taking the afternoon off," she said. "You and Cora will have to manage."

But she didn't get away until nearly 4. There was another party of women who insisted on looking at and gossiping about every detail of every room. The car was a roadster very much the worse for wear. But is went, and that, according to the young man, was really the only important part. "Bet it'll get us to a little inn I know 30 miles up the road without stopping."

It did. The place was charmingly located near a waterfall. Sitting opposite the young man at a cozy little table, Betsy Lee said: "Heavens, I don't even know your name!"

"I was coming to that," he told her soberly. "It's Hayward. Paul Hayward. You've probably heard of us. Well—the fact is we've been pretty hard hit, decided to make a show place of our homestead. Heard about what you were doing. Hope you don't mind. I ing. Hope you don't mind. I came over to get a few pointers."

"But—the Haywards! You mean that old, old family? And I was so proud—I mean, of course I don't mind. If there's anything I can do to help—"

"There is!" he cried. "You can come down and talk to mother. She's terribly depressed Will you do it?"

"Of course! I'd love to. I really would!"

That night when Betsy Lee got home her mother said sleepily: "John wired he couldn't make it. Hope you're not disappointed.'

"Well, hardly," Betsy Lee declared joyfully.

(Copyright)

"Satyashodhak" Lokmanya Number

The "Satyashodhak" of Ratnagiri has issued a special Lokmanya Number in memory of the departed leader. It contains several articles on the different aspects of life and teachings of the late Lokmanya. The paper, has been rendering useful service in its own way, in spite of various odds, to the people of the district for the past about 67 years. Mr. D. G. Kale, ex-editor of the "Tanatkar" who has recently joined that paper, as assistant editor gives in his article an interesting history of the paper's career. The paper has also lately introduced an educational supplement. The Special Number is priced at As. 2 only.

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Should Take the Whole Matter Up with Jim Farley — By BUD FISHER

I'LL SEND THESE LETTERS TO ALL MY FRIENDS AND THE BIG SHOTS TO LET THEM KNOW I'M IN BUSINESS FOR MYSELF NOW!
DID YOU RING, MUTT?
YES! RUSH THESE LETTERS OUT AND MAIL 'EM! HERE'S MONEY FOR THE STAMPS — DON'T LOSE IT— YOU MUST LEARN TO SAVE AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE FOR THE FIRM!
MUTT, I SAWED THE MONEY FOR THE STAMPS!
DID YOU MAIL THE LETTERS?
OH, SURE! I PUT 'EM IN THE MAIL BOX WHEN NO ONE WAS LOOKING!
WHAT'S THE IDEA PUTTING POSTAGE STAMPS ON MY FACE?
NOW YOU JUST STAND HERE AND A NICE WAGON WILL PICK YOU UP!

Science and Industry

A. I. S. A. Statement

OUTPUT OF KHADI IN SIX MONTHS OF 1938 DOUBLED

But Sales Show Increase Of Only 25% Over Last Year's

The Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad, writes:—

"As a result of the efforts made by the branches of the Association and certified organisations, the production of khadi has well-nigh doubled during the first six months of the current year. Altogether 59,62,170 square yards of khadi, valued at Rs. 24,99,157, was produced up to the end of June 1938, as against 29,59,966 square yards of khadi valued at Rs. 12,01,133 for the period ended June 1937.

The khadi sales have also increased though not in proportion to the increase in production.

The net sales up to June, 1938, was Rs. 23,66,463 as against Rs. 18,84,556 for the last year. This works out 25.5 per cent. increase over last year, as against 100 per cent. increase in production.

The detailed figures of production and sales for different provinces are as under:—

STATEMENT OF PRODUCTION AND SALES OF KHADI OF A.I.S.A. AND CERTIFIED ORGANISATIONS FOR HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 1938.

Provinces.	Value		Sq. Yds.		SALES	
	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937
	Rs	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	1,96,967*	77,317	4,39,451*	1,61,963	1,17,515*	81,376
Assam	405	530	1,811	1,762	898	569
Behar	2,76,034	1,32,454	7,44,606	4,01993	2,09,407	1,70,736
Bengal	37,313*	44,217	2,45,115*	1,26,983	96,518*	94,767
Bombay	..	.....	.....	.....	2,32,688	2,08,047
Burma	..	.....	.....	.....	37,046	33,222
Gujarat, Kathiawar	332	1,217	491	2,429	2,19,050	1,60,793
Karnatak	80,899	43,529	1,66,829	1,03,418	1,25,897	90,346
Kashmir	1,98,615	1,25,885	66,561	1,47,116	25,725	35,781
Kerala	51,136	19,155	1,22,804	45,299	43,691	30,724
Maharashtra	2,80,168	1,43,499	6,47,878	3,46.129	3,27,694	2,31,643
Punjab	1,31,685	96,251	3,90,965	3,13,974	94,300*	70,158
Rajasthan	1,08,675	50,470	3,62,143	166,941	37,337	31,069
Sindh	4,978	1,969	5,733	984	28,692*	39,907
Tamil Nad	7,63,782	2,93,144	15,44,705	6,55,642	3,83,010	3,17,532
U. P.	4,13,918	1,65,772	11,81,025	4,69,725	3,71,059	2,81,263
Utkal	14,250*	5,723	42,253*	15,606	15,336*	6,623
						Up to May 1938.
Total:	24, 99,157	12,01,133	59,62,170	29,59,966	23,66,463	18,84,556

*Figures incomplete.

Industries In N. W. F. P.

It may be hoped that with Dr. Khan Saheb's Government in office and completion of the Malakand Hydro-electric Scheme, the prospects for industrial developments in the North-West Frontier Province will be bright. It will not only help irrigation of large areas now uncultivated and uncommanded by any canal system but will also render cheap electricity available in the province which is the prime requisite in the growth of any new industries.

In opening the scheme recently the Viceroy rightly drew the attention of the public to the great benefits that will accrue from the scheme, specially to the possibilities of development consequent on this supply of cheap power.

With this supply of energy there seems to be considerable scope for the development of industries such as the establishment of sugar factories; cotton, wool and flour mills; ginning and baling plants, canning of fruits, dyeing industries, hosiery mills, oil mills, chemical industries, and allied small industries which require cheap electricity for their success.

Development In Kashmir

The Government of Kashir shows welcome enterprise in launching upon schemes for the development of the State. A scheme has been sanctioned for the development of the Jungle Gate area which is said to be replete with mineral deposits from limestone to zinc ores and contains three well explored coalfields, raw materials for the manufacture of glass, cement, sulphuric acid, in addition to bauxite and kaolin.

It is estimated that the capital cost of the various projects would be about six to eight crores of rupees. Within 20 miles of this area is situated what might become one of the cheapest power generating stations in India. Investigations show that prospects for manufacturing cement in this area seem very bright because coal, limestone and clay lie in juxtaposition to one another.

A scheme is afoot to install a plant producing 25,000 tons of cement per annum. It is understood that manufacture of aluminium may also be taken up.

Afghan Dry Fruit Monopoly

It is a matter of extreme gratification that the conflict between Afghanistan and India over the dry fruit trade has been settled to the entire satisfaction of the Indian traders.

It will be remembered that some time ago the Afghan Government had set up a company to take charge of the export trade in dry fruit and this company had its agents in Afghanistan and in India.

The effect of this measure was to throw out of employment all the Indian traders in Afghanistan and in India, who for ages had subsisted on the dry-fruit trade between the two countries. The Indian traders who were badly hit by the monopolistic move of the Afghan Government resorted to boycott and they appealed to the Indian National Congress for support.

The Congress Working Committee gave their full support and not long after this an invitation was received from Afghanistan inviting the Indian traders to a conference there. When the deputation on behalf of the Indian traders was about to leave, news was received over the wire that the Afghan Government had cancelled the monopoly and restored the status quo.

Soap Imports Go Down

Figures for the total production of soap in Japan for the year 1935 are available as under:—

	value.
Toilet	23,326,698 y
Industrial	3,295,361 "
Medicinal	477,984 "
Laundry	15,538,233 "
Soap Powder	4,128,475 "
Others	3,491,252 "
Total	50,258,003 "

Imports of soap into British India from Japan fell off from year to year from 1934 onwards as the following figures will show:

1934	1935	1936	1937
469,679 y	238,503	237,346	231,176

All-India History Congress At Allahabad

(From A Correspondent).

Many scholars interested particularly in Historical research complained that the dates of the All-India History Congress to be held at Allahabad and those of the History Week arranged at Kamshet, District Poona, were overlapping. Both the functions being equally important most of the scholars wanted to participate in both. They therefore requested the respective secretaries to see if the conflict of dates could be avoided.

Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan, General Secretary of the All-India History Congress at Allahabad has informed the Secretary of the Kamshet History Week that in the interests of the purpose both have in view it has been definitely decided to begin the Allahabad Sessions from the 8th of October instead of on the 6th as was previously announced. The Kamshet History Week consequently will end on the 6th instead of on the 8th of October as was arranged before. Thus, scholars can proceed from Kamshet to Allahabad to reach there in time for the History Congress.

The arrangement has been mutually agreed to and announcements to that effect will be issued through press by both the secretaries and as far as possible participants will be individually informed of this change.

KOLHAPUR BUS STRIKE

Durbar's Explanation Of The Whole Position

(From A Correspondent)

The Kolhapur Bus strike started by the owners on August 1, still continues. On August 4, the owners waited on the Prime Minister to state their grievances which led them to go on strike. They wanted the tax on motor buses to be reduced and brought in line with that obtaining in British India, and they wanted reduction in registration and licence fees also. The Prime Minister promised sympathetic consideration and asked them to call off the strike pointing out that they ought to have placed their grievances before the Durbar, before going on strike.

Nothing was done till August 8. On that date, the District Magistrate, Kolhapur issued a notification calling upon bus-owners to start their service and advising them to increase passenger fares instead of carrying on cut-throat competition among themselves The whole position was explained to His Highness also, who is at present camping at Raibagh. His Highness was pleased to announce that all previous rules and regulations regarding registration licence fees and tax would be withdrawn and a flat rate of Rs. 550 for all motor buses and Rs. 550 for all trucks substituted Registration fees would also be adjusted to the British India standard. A notification to the effect was also issued but the bus-owners did nothing. At last on Friday last, the Chief Police Officer of Kolhapur State issued a notification that unless the owners saw their way to resume service immediately, the Durbar would cancel the licences of all and start their own service.

MEET THE NEO-IMPERIALISTS

(Continued from Page 6.)

nationality but also our race though I put down "Indian" in both the columns. It was the turn of a German woman journalist before me and I heard the Passport Officer asking her what she thought of the Sino-Japanese war. But she silenced him with such a prompt, "That is what I would like you to tell me" that he refrained from repeating the question when my turn came.

New Class Of Japanese

On board the ship which was pretty full one could distinctly notice the new class of Japanese—military officers, administrative officials from Manchukuo and other "colonies" and ultra-patriotic young men who walked about with a pronounced swagger as if they owned the earth. Later on I was to find how unrepresentative they were of the real Japanese who, inspite of all the jingoistic cant they are made to believe, still retain much of that gentle and polite nature which was once their outstanding national characteristic. The neo-imperialists even talk the same jargon as the European empire-builders of a century ago. They propose to "civilize" the Chinese (forgetting that all their boasted culture was principally borrowed from China), "develop" the country, build railroads and start industries. As an instance of their concern for the welfare of the Chinese people they point out that they would engage Chinese labour in their factories that they are building and that Chinese peasants are being encouraged to return to their fields in the territory occupied by Japanese forces. One of the passengers reminded me that on all their ships they had Chinese cooks. And I was instantly reminded of the British empire-builders who were quite happy and willing to employ "Natives" in menial service so long as they behaved themselves and knew their place.

Among our fellow-passengers is another British consulate official, senior to the young fellow in my cabin, who is also proceeding to Japan for a holiday. This one is a real "burra sahib", keeps himself aloof and never appears, however hot it may be, without being fully dressed. He is a character after Kipling's own heart, reads Edgar Wallace and "Illustrated London News." can tell many a Cantonment tale and teaches his junior who has never been to India the difference between a "Chokra" and a bearer. He was mightily upset when his luggage was examined by the Customs' people and seemed to regard it as an insult to the British empire, repeatedly protesting that the Japanese Consul-General had personally promised him that he would not be subjected to such humilities.

Our cabin-fellow, however, has not been long enough in His Majesty's service to assume such airs. He is a mild, almost shy and self-conscious, boy fresh from Cambridge and sees things from the point of view of a British Liberal. He is sorry for China and thinks the country was making good progress when the Japanese upset everything by the present war.

A Woman Spy

At lunch and, later on, at tea and dinner, I and the Frenchman find ourselves sharing the table with a young lady of rather exotic appearance. She says she is a White Russian, is most inquisitive about our plans, suggests hotels where we should stay in Japan, but would not tell us anything much about herself except that she would be in Japan for some months as it is too hot in Shanghai. The Frenchman later on tells me that he is sure he has seen her in one of the Dance Halls of Shanghai as a taxi-dancer and next morning we find her talking to a Japanese official in Japanese though the previous night she had told us she did not know the language at all. We had, of course, no further proof except the exotic mystery that seemed to surround her but I like to think that she was a spy. Was she?

After dinner we were shown some news-reels which mainly dealt with the war in China. Of course, only the victories are recorded and we were shown Japanese troops in action, bombers starting out for their bit of work. Chinese cities in ruins and ashes, the Rising Sun flag flying everywhere. It was a disgusting parade of murder and carnage and most of the foreign passengers thought it a rather ill-humoured joke to inflict it as an after-dinner entertainment. Even the Japanese did not seem very enthusiastic about it all and sat in dumb silence

Foreign Passengers

Insulted

Next morning we reached Nagasaki, the port where I had to catch a train for Kobe. It was then that we discovered that besides the officers we were also carrying on board the ashes of a war hero. The quay was lined with soldiers and volunteers of the Women's Patriotic League who had come to pay homage to the remains of the dead hero. Some of the military officials chose that particular moment to insult the foreign passengers in a particularly marked manner. We had all been standing on the deck, looking down on the rather picturesque scene, and we had all taken off our hats as a mark of respect to the dead. But we were all herded off into one corner and roughly warned not to look down unless all the soldiers had got down the gangway. It seemed an unnecessary and humiliating procedure and gave us a rather sour welcome to Japan.

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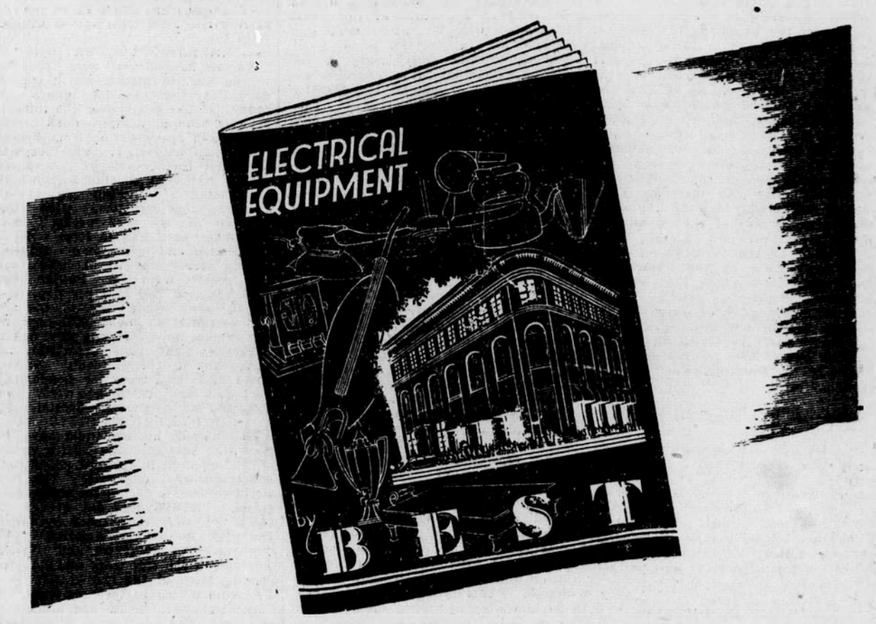

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BGK 1

Place Of Indian Oilseeds In World Trade

Principal Needs Which Demand Attention

(I.)

(From A Correspondent.)

Indian Oilseeds are playing an important part in the World Trade and the following article which describes present needs will be found very interesting:—

The important place held by oilseeds in the agricultural economy of India and the international trade is realised by a few. India is not only the largest producer of oilseeds but is, perhaps, the only country which, in commercial quantities, produces greater varieties of oilseeds than any other country of the world. With the exception of palm-kernels, olives, and soya beans, she makes an important contributions to all the principal kinds of oilseeds which form the basis of the world's oilseeds-crushing industry. India's crop of oilseeds comprising linseed, groundnut, castor seed, rapeseed and mustard, copra, mowra seed, kardi seed, niger seed, poppy seed, etc., amount to over 7 million tons which may be said to be about 24 per cent. of the world production in that commodity.

INDIA'S SHARE

The great part that India plays in the world's oilseed markets is best illustrated by the following figures which show the percentage of world's demand in each oilseed supplied by India.

Oil-seed.	India's share in the world trade (1934-35.)
Mowra seed	100 per cent.
Cotton seed	1 per cent.
Sesame seed	3 per cent.
Castor seed	100 per cent.
Rapeseed and mustard	36 per cent.
Groundnuts	29 per cent.
Linseed	13 per cent.
Poppy seed	75 per cent.
Niger seed	100 per cent.

Oilseeds hold an important position in the agricultural economy of India. Of the total net area sown in British India and the Native States, which was on an average about 299 million acres during the years 1930-'31 and '34-'35, the area under oilseeds was over 22 million acres representing about 7.5 per cent. of the total net area sown. In 1937 the area under oilseeds increased to 27 million acres. In matters of individual crops the position is still better as oilseeds come after wheat, rice and jawar, the three important food crops of India.

The following table shows the position of oilseed crops among the chief food and non-food crops in India. Area sown in (000) acres:—

	'30-'31	'31-'32	'32-'33	'33-'34	'34-'35	'35-'36	'36-'37
Rice	84,323	85,376	83,965	84,724	83,521	81,841	83,556
Jowar	38,229	36,664	34,100	32,761	35,956	32,628	—
Wheat	30,836	31,005	32,976	35,790	34,478	33,605	32,720
Oil-seeds	22,645	22,160	24,826	24,983	20,629	25,199	27,008
Cotton	20,954	21,149	22,483	24,136	23,830	25,994	25,050

Thus we find that oilseeds occupy as important position in the agricultural economy of India. They are sure to play still greater part in the future industrial economy of our country. But it is noted with regret, that such a useful crop has not received the attention of the Government and the public as it deserved with the result that a useful national asset is allowed to drift. The report of the Marketing Department of the Imperial Council of Agriculture Research on Linseed which was published some days ago is an attempt to show the handicaps from which trade in this commodity is suffering at present. But Linseed is not the only oilseed crop of India. We learn that after some time the marketing Department might take up the question of the survey of the groundnut crop; but one does not know when. Even granting that a survey of these two crops is made by the Marketing Department it won't be the solution of the whole question which means that a large number of other useful oilseeds will be left unsurveyed with the result that the public in general will be left without any first-hand knowledge of the conditions of trade in those seeds.

NEED OF EXHAUSTIVE SURVEY

We know it for certain that trade in oilseeds suffers from a host of defects and that unless an exhaustive survey of all the oilseeds is carried on and the malpractices and the handicaps from which the trade suffers are removed, this commodity of great national importance is sure to be relegated to an unimportant position.

RESEARCH IN OILSEEDS

The first and most important need of the oilseed trade is the organisation of a comprehensive research in all oilseeds so that the country may have a plentiful supply of the best commercial varieties not only for home consumption but even for export. As already pointed out, India grows a large variety of oilseeds: larger than any other country of the world, but it is noted with regret that some of the varieties have begun to deteriorate. Of late the European importers of groundnuts have been complaining of the poor quality of the Indian material. This may be due to the fact that in the recent past no systematic and elaborate research has been done on seeds, with the result that some varieties have attracted diseases and deteriorated in quality. It is, therefore, one of the greatest needs of the vegetable oil industry that greater research should be carried on in oilseeds. Such a research is not only in the interests of the oil-crushing industry but also in the interests of the agriculturists in general. The present need of the industry is not only to carry on research in the varieties of oilseeds grown at present in India, but also to make experiments in the introduction of other useful oilseeds. In this connection we may particularly mention the name of soya bean which is a crop of great economic importance and which can be made to grow on the Indian soil. Experiments of a preliminary nature conducted in different parts of Inda have shown that the crop can be grown successfully on the Indian soil. It is therefore desirable that the various agricultural departments should try to give encouragement to the cultivation of this crop in different provinces.

SUITABLE MARKETING MACHINERY

The second need of the oilseed trade is to devise a suitable machinery which would help the produced in marketing his crops in a way as would fetch him the just price. It may be remarked that although the agriculturist is a producer of money crops of such a great value he is economically dependent and has to borrow money from the village moneylender at very exhorbitant rate of interest and with peculiar stipulations to meet his current obligations. In addition he is illiterate and ignorant of the money value of his crops and having no holding power is in a hurry to sell. On account of his illiteracy and ignorance he is often duped while selling his produce. The Royal Commission on Agriculture in India which investigated the matter the following in their report. "From all provinces we received complaints of the disabilities under which the cultivator labours in selling his produce in the markets as at present organised. It was stated that scales, weights, and measures were manipulated against him, a practice which is often rendered easier by the absence of standardized weights and measure and of any system of regular inspection. Deductions, which fall entirely upon him, but against which he has no effective means of protest, are made in most markets for religious and charitable purpose, and for other objects. Large 'samples' of his produce are taken for which he is not paid even when no sales are made.

BARGAINS

Bargains between the agent who acts for him and the one who negotiates for the purchasers are made secretly under a cloth and he remains in ignorance of what is happening. The broker whom he is compelled to employ is more inclined to favour the purchaser than the agriculturist whom he sees very rarely." It is most imperative that he should have at his disposal an organisation which should not only help him in disposing of his wares at the most reasonable price but also enable him to hold his goods for some time. The agricultural departments in India have done much to improve the quality of, an to increase the quantity of cultivators out-turn, but it cannot be said that they have been able to give them substantial help in securing the best passible financial out-turn. The co-operative Departments in India have been too much occupied with their primary function of orgganising credit to be able to devote much attention to this problem, nor have they been sufficiently well-equipped with the special knowledge required for dealing with them. It is only in a few instances that they have been able to give the cultivator material help in disposing of his produce. His interest have, therefore, in the main, been left to the free play of the economic forces and he has suffered in the process, for he is an infinitely smalll unit as compared with the distributors and consumers of his produce, who in their respective fields become, every year, more highly organized. Marketing is the sole business of the distributor, whereas from the point of view of the farmer it is apt to be regarded as subsidiary to production. As such, it is quite essential that the Government should provide for the purchaser suitable machinery which would render him relevant assistance in the disposal of his produce and also provide him with marketing credit which he so badly requires.

REGULATED MARKETS

The third need of the oilseed trade of India is the institution of properly Regulated Markets. It may be pointed out that markets in India are numerous. In Bihar and Orissa alone, for instance, there are no less than 432 principal markets and 2,464 minor markets. In all provinces markets vary in character and importance. On one end of the scale are the elaborate modern "mandis" of the Punjab canal colonies which consist of shops built round three or four sides of a rectangle, a wide brick pavement provided for unloading, examining, cleaning, weighing, and bagging the grain. At the other end of the scale are the small village markets most of which are little better than open spaces with accommodation of a very temporary character. The importance of properly organised market to the producers can hardly be minimized. It is a place where the cultivator is in a position to dispose of his produce and obtain a much better price for it, even when the cost of transportation is taken into consideration than when he disposes of it in his own village. It not only enables him to fetch a better price for his produce but also inspires him with greater confidence. Organized markets are a sure remedy to release the producer from the dependence upon the village money-lender by allowing him to exercise more of freedom in the sale of his goods.

(To Be Continued.)

SMALL DECLINE IN WHEAT PRICES

Sellers Sensitive

Delhi, Aug. 17.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

The current quotations of wheat compared with those ruling a week ago in brackets as reported from the selected marts of the world are as follows:—

London:—S. Australian 27.3 (28.0) Canadian 27.9 29.3)

Liverpool:—Oct. 63 3/8 (64 1/8) Dec. 60 1/2 (62).

Chicago:—Sept. 62 1/2 (63 1/8) Dec. 64 1/2 (65 1/8)

Winnipeg:—Oct. 68 1/8 (72 1/8) Dec. 67 7/8 (72)

Buenos Aires:—Aug. 7.17 (7.60)

Karachi:—Sept. 20-2-8 (20-7-0) Oct. 20-6-6 (20-12-0).

Bombay:—Sept. 3-15-6 (3-15-9)

Calcutta:—Sept. 3-2-8 (3-3-3).

Hapur:—Bhadon 2-2-2 (2-2-11) Mangsir 2-2-6 2-3-5).

Amritsar:—Asuj 1-15-2 (2-0-3) Mangsir 1-15-4 (2-0-8)

From the above table of quotations it would appear that the wheat markets have again tended towards easiness during the period under description and that the prices have met with a nominal loss. When the present values are contrasted with those obtaining a year ago, the difference works out to be approximately 50 per cent both in the futures and ready. The confidence amongst the operators appears to be entirely evaporated which adds to their complexities engendered by the American selling polity and the buyers attitude has now become one of 'Wait and watch'. The Indian markets are still experiencing the after effect of the bumper Indian wheat computations for sellers are principally predominating the markets. The hegemonic factors concatenated to govern the tendency were: Scattered selling and liquidation, influenced by large weekly shipments and heavy foreign port stocks, bearish interpretations of the U.S.A. crop estimates, improved outlook in the tension of the Far East, encouraging spring wheat movement with increasing pressure from hedge restricting professional interest and the foreign easiness.

HAPUR PRICES.

A moderate turnover has been carried on in the North Indian markets where prices have moved about narrowly. The selling element becomes very sensitive at every spurts and sells the quantity heavily; this compelling the markets to remain at their own status. Almost every where the arrivals have been belittled averaging about 250 maunds in the U.P. and 500 maunds in the Punjab. Hapur recorded the highest at 2-2-10 and the lowest at 2-2-0 for Bhadon (on the opening and the closing days of the week respectively); thus moving within a circle of 10 pies per maund. Trading in speculative business has been on a moderate scale but for prompt terms it was almost negligible. Exporters in the U.P. are entirely inactive whilst in the Punjab they are moderately active and absorb all the new receipts and with a view to satisfy their requirements purchase from the accumulations. About 3 or 4 Khattis constitute the total offtakes from Hapur and about 4000 maunds from Chandausi. The Stocks are computed at 951 Khattis (29000 tons) at Hapur as against 1524 Khattis last year. The holdings at Chandausi are about 221000 maunds, at Amritsar 22500 tons, and at Lyallpur 19430 tons.

NARROW FLUCTUATIONS

Narrow fluctuations were prevalent in the Karachi market which registered a loss of about 5 1/2 annas per candy. It has been under the influence of easy Punjab advices, weak foreign cables, and heavy selling from Bombay commission houses. It was reported here that further sale of Australian growth has been concluded on the ports account. Trading was brought about on a greater scale with sellers over and on the spot market about 38500 bags were sold to local millers and Indian and European shippers. Unsold stocks are put at 70000 tons and receipts from the Punjab and Sind averaged 2000 tons per day. During the week ending Aug. 13, the arrivals amounted to about 92933 bags and the exports to 97215 bags as against 148952 and 149285 bags respectively last week. Out of this week's exports, about 25500 bags were for London and Port Said each, 17500 bags for Hamburg and the balance for Coastal ports.

OUTSIDE MARKETS

The markets outside India have displayed an easy spectacle with a volume of trading both in forward and actuals being somewhat moderate. The total world shipments during the week aggregated to 1504000 qrs., out of which 348000 qrs. were contributed by Russia and 536000 by North America. This compares with 880000 qrs. and 1504000 qrs. during the last week and corresponding week of the last year.

As enumerated in these columns, the Canadian wheat Board had announced new crop loan to farmers at 80 cents per bushels for No. 1 quality (Fort William delivery). This gave a more or less phillips to the forward prices but subsequently they lost some ground. The Canadian Prime Minister has stated in course of his speech that the policy of the Canadian wheat Board does not cannot the interference with the present wheat supply but the selling at competitive rates, even the Board might have to entail the loss.

CROP REPORTS.

Weather has played a good and satisfactory part during the period but Australia needs more rains as a dearth of sub-soil moisture is being felt there In Argentine ploughing for the wheat crop has been nearly finished and seeding is being hastened under very good conditions, although in some areas the rainy weather and wet soil have held back ploughing. The state of the sprouted grain in Cordoba is very good, even in the north, where the leafage is advanced and where it would be very beneficial if the present lower temperature should continue. Harvesting operations have been started in Manitoba where the crop was over ripe due to drought and hot weather. Mr. Broomhall estimate the offtakes from U.S.A. amounting not more than to 50 million bushels during 1938-39 as against 100 million bushels last year.

According the official report the Australian acerage have been recorded at 14178000 acres as compared with 13738000 acres and 12351000 acres last year and in 1936. This indicates that the production would be higher than last year by about 10 million bushels. Belgium reports production of over 30 per cent or say 2510000 qrs. as against 1760000 qrs. last year. France has had her crop buying from 41 to 46 1/2 million qrs. but Italy has of course shortage of grain and would however cover her requirements from the neighbouring countries.

VISIBLE WHEAT SUPPLY.

(In thousand bushels).

Countries	This year	Last year	1936
U. S.	104100	110000	81400
Canada	18500	30000	111300
Argentine	11040	6640	9200
Australia	19750	13750	10500
United Kingdom	13670	12410	20800

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following report dated London August 3:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,491,750 on July 27th showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

There has been renewed activity in gold and business has been on a large scale. The firm tendency of the dollar was possibly accentuated by developments in the Far East and prices showed a considerable advance, today's quotation being 142s/0½d. The further disturbance of the political situation caused a keen demand from the Continent and the amount of gold disposed of at the daily fixing during the week was about £6,950,000 of which about £3,000,000 was done to-day; supplies came mostly from official quarters.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold, registered from midday on the 25th ultimo to midday on the 30th ultimo:—

IMPORTS

	£
British South Africa	1,697,255
British East Africa	13,091
British India	390,394
Australia	65,600
New Zealand	23,962
Canada	393,239
Mexico	98,000
Netherlands	37,837
Belgium	5,868
Switzerland	55,819
Other countries	7,492
	£2,788,359

EXPORTS

	£
United States of America	981,579
Bombay	5,000
Syria	39,122
Morocco	37,917
France	356,785
Finland	21,964
Netherlands	329,359
Norway	299,504
Switzerland	778,466
Other countries	3,761
	£3,747,994

Gold shipments from Bombay last week amounted to about £410,600; the s.s. "Strathnaver" carries £350,000 and the s.s. "Conte Verde" £60,000.

SILVER

Continuing the downward reaction seen at the end of last week, the week under review opened with a fall of 1/8d., prices on July 28thh being quoted at 19.5/16d. for cash and 19.3/16d. for two months' delivery. The lower rates deterred sellers and in the absence of offerings prices showed a slight improvement. Buying by the Indian Bazaars yesterday, possibly influenced by the armness of the dollar, resulted in a rise of 3/16d. to 19.9/16d. and 1907/16d., but the advance was not maintained and to-day, with buyers holding back, there was a decline of 1/8d. to 19.7/16d. and 19.5/16d., for the respective deliveries.

The outlook is rather uncertain, but for the immediate future the market should be fairly steady at about the present level of prices.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver, registered from midday on the 25th ultimo to midday on the 30th ultimo:—

IMPORTS

	£
Eire	2,000
Other countries	1,949
	£3,949

EXPORTS

	£
Aden and Dependencies	12,576
Germany	8,640
Norway	1,022
Other countries	1,163
	£23,401

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London:—

Name of Company	Latest Prices £ s. p.
Assam Bengal Railway Ord. Stock	31 0 0B
Atlas Elect. and Genl. Trust Ord.	0 4 9
Bank of London and S. America	5 12 6
British South Africa Co. Ord.	1 6 6
B. B. and C. I. Rly. Ord. Stock	112 0 0
Borneo Ltd. 7½ per cent. Pref.	0 16 0
Cables and Wireless (Holding) Ord. Stk.	51 15 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	1 17 6
Lansil Ltd. Ord.	0 9 3
Crosse and Blackwell New Ord.	0 0 9
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 per cent. Prf. Stk.	14 0 0
Genl. and Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	77 0 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 13 6
Hyderabad Deccan Co. Ord	1 6 3
J. Lyons and Co., "A" Ord.	5 12 0
C. and E. Morton 7 per cent. Pref.	0 6 3
United Serdang Rub. Plantn. Ord.	0 3 6
Salt (Saltaires) Ord.	0 3 0
United Premier Oil and Cake Ord.	0 7 3

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Aug. 20.

P and O S N s.s. Rawalpindi of 9459 reg tons Capt J Elliot arrived from Kobe via Shanghai Hongkong Singapore Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Varela of 1926 reg tons Capt A Danbrook arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Port and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Karanja 4646 reg tons Capt J D Eadie arrived from Durban via African Ports and Mombassa with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

P and O S N s.s. Rawalpindi of 9459 reg tons Capt J Elliot sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

T Morrison s.s. Pasha of 3196 reg tons Capt T Tattle sailed for Rangoon via Chittagong with same bottom cargo

J Finlay s.s Kioto of 2030 reg tons Capt J A Singleton sailed for Navlakhi Karachi Calicut and Cochin with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Goalpara of 3216 reg tons Capt K G Mace sailed for Rangoon via Cochin Tuticorin and Colombo with local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 20-8-38

S S City of Khios (FFC) for Colombo Madras Rangoon Calcutta and American Ports

S S City of Canterbury (KN) for Karachi Bedi Bunder Port Said Antwerp Dunkerk and Liverpool.

S S Reichenfels (LE) for Europe and American Ports via Aden and Port Said.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug. 20.

8 Bhamo 2974 Port Said 22-8 K Devchand
9 Wildenfels 3794 Karachi 23-8 L Edwards
11 Kioto 2030 Karachi 20-8 J Finlay
12 Melbourne Maru 3217 Karachi 22-8 O S K Kaisya
15 Peebles 3068 Liverpool 23-8 Graham

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Barpeta 1892 P Gulf 24-8 M M
9 Pasha 3196 Chittagong 20-8 T Morrison

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Goalpara 3216 Rangoon 20-8 M M
B Coastcappelle 348 M Coast 23-8 Merchant S N
C Irrawadi 634 NF 20-8 B S N
D/E Jalavihar 3381 NF 22-8 Scindia S N
F Hashemi 293 M Coast 22-8 S Hassum
G Victoria Marie 882 M Coast 20-8 Merchant S N
L Ratnagiri 228 NF 25-8 The Indian Co-operative N R T
M Vita 1955 NF NF M M
N Barod. 1881 NF NF M M
O Netravati 699 NF NF B S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Warfield 31-8-38 M M
Rajputana 1-9-38 P and O S N
Maloja 8-9-38 P and O S N
Burdwan 10-9-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 12-9-38 P and O S N
Ranchi 15-9-38 P and O S N
Comerin 25-8-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Canterbury 21-8-38 K Nixon
Britannia 26-8-38 Anchor Line
Haliyonas 4-9-38 J Finlay

FROM HAMBURG

Kota Gede 30-8-38 L Edwards
Gaddenfels 2-9-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Canton 5-9-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

City of Khios 22-8-38 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 26-8-38 F F Campbell
Steel Engineer 31-8-38 M M

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 12-9-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Victoria 28-8-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Hakusan Maru 10-9-38 N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 28-8-38 N K Kaisha
Conte Rosso 13-9-38 L Triestino
Bangalore 28-8-38 P and O S N
Naldera 3-9-38 P and O S N
London Maru 23-9-38 O S Kaisha
Rawalpindi 19-8-38 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 1-9-38 L Triestino

FROM BASRA

Bandra 25-8-38 M M
Vasna 27-8-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Mooltan 10-9-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 26-8-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 17-9-38 M M
Tairea 3-9-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Jalayamuna 25-8-38 Scindia S N
Jalakrishna 23-8-38 Scindia S N

FROM BASSEIN

Gazana 21-8-38 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 26-8-38 M M
Jalaveera 25-8-38 Scindia S N

FROM KARACHI

Kunishima Maru 19-8-38 N Y Kaisha
Kidderpore 25-8-38 P and O S N
Nalgora 21-8-38 M M
Reichenfels 24-8-38 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Naldera 3-9-38 P and O S N
Mooltan 10-9-38 P and O S N
Nalgora 24-8-38 M M
Rawalpindi 20-8-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 27-8-38 P and O S N
Bangalore 30-8-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Benares 2-9-38 K Nixon
Peebles 20-8-38 Graham Trading
Castalia 27-8-38 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Reichenfels 31-8-38 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

City of Khios 24-8-38 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 28-8-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 13-9-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 1-9-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Tango Maru 14-9-38 N Y Kaisha
Rajputana 1-9-38 P and O S N
Kunishima Maru 25-8-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Verde 12-9-38 L Triestino
Ranchi 15-9-38 P and O S N
Carthage 13-8-38 P and O S N
Victoria 29-8-38 L Triestino
Kidderpore 3-9-38 P and O S N
Burdwan 13-9-38 P and O S N

FOR SYDNEY

Maloja 8-9-38 P and O S N
Comorin 25-8-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bandra 31-8-38 M M
Varela 25-8-38 M M
Barpeta 24-8-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 31-8-38 M M
Tairea 14-9-38 M M

FOR PORT SAID

Bhamo 20-8-38 K Devchand

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 31-8-38 T Morrison

FOR RANGOON

Goalpara 20-8-38 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 3-9-38 M M
Rizawani 25-8-38 T T Morrison

FOR KARACHI

Wildenfels 24-8-38 L Edwards
Castalia 18-8-38 Anchor Line

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Sumatra 18-8-38
S S Clan Ronald 18-8-38
S S Kioto 19-8-38
S S Melbourne Maru 20-8-38
S S Hashemi 18-8-38
S S City of Florence (boats American Cotton) 19-8-38
S S Hoegh Transporter (boats American Cotton) 19-8-38
S S Steel Ranger (boats American Cotton) 19-8-38
S S Barpeta 19-8-38
S S Bhadravati 19-8-38
S S Coastcappelle 19-8-38
S S Pasha 19-8-38

EXPORTS

Bombay, Aug. 20.

S S Peebles for Manchester: 35 bales hemp E Noorbhoy; 10 bales hemp rags E Noorbhoy.

For Liverpool: 1300 bags gr nut expeller oil cakes The East Asiatic; 250 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

S S Nalgora for Havre: 2716 bags castorseed Ralli Bros; 115 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 115 bags mustard seed S M Rajgor.

For London: 17592 bags linseed Ralli Bros; 12 hhds chutney N K Jussawala.

For Hull: 1120 bags gr nut oil cake Ralli Bros; 4394 bags linseed Ralli Bros 51 dms castor oil A Hargovindas; 4176 bags castor seed J Ramchandra; 50 bags fumi greec seed S M Rajgor.

For Ghent: 165 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal; 110 bales raw cotton The Swastika G Trading; 495 bales raw cotton A Clayton.

C/o Canterbury for Antwerp: 13280 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 4200 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji.

For Dunkerk: 1730 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate; 110 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading.

For Piracus: 1173 bags linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Kunishima Maru for Kobe: 500 bales raw cotton A Podar; 300 bales raw cotton The Nissho; 1000 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 200 bales raw cotton Langley; 700 bales raw cotton The Cotton Agents; 2500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

For Yokohama: 68 bales raw cotton J Gopalji Shah; 200 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

Osaka: 500 bales raw cotton Langley; 1140 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Reichenfels for Hamburg: 8795 bags linseed Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 110 bales cotton waste N D Kaikini; 55 bales raw cotton B Factories; 18150 bags linseed B Maheshwari; 440 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan.

For Bremen 22 pkgs machinery Cox and Kings (Agents); 110 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal.

For Gothenburg: 124 bales cotton waste clean G M Vyas.

For Norrkoping: 17 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal.

For Lago: 25 bales cotton piece goods C Utamchand.

For Thessalonika: 192 bales raw cotton S Jhunjunwalla; 300 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan.

For Riga: 14 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Oslo: 1100 bags gr nut oil cake F H Kassam.

S S Melbourne Maru for Osaka: 300 tons steel scrap G Gabriel.

S S C/o Khios for New York: 65 bags flea seed A P Gupta.

For Philadelphia: 1600 bags myrabollam P Mathradas

S S Wildenfels for Hamburg: 7000 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji; 1334 bags gr nut oil cake K Prasad.

For Oslo: 1400 bags gr nut oil cake F H Kassam.

For Antwerp: 278 bales hemp raw J Kanji; 300 bags gum M J Mowla and Son.

S S Bhamo for Hamburg: 110 bales raw cotton Sapt T Products (India).

For Port Said for orders: 685 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

S S Rawalpindi for London: 5 bales lamb skins with fur Cox and Kings (Agents); 30 bales cattle fish bones A Abdulla; 9 bales woollen carpets M Mackenzie; 48 pkgs elephant tusks P T Maniar.

IMPORTS

S S Kunishime Maru Agent N. Y. Kaisha from Colombo: 2500 bags copra; 65 bdls empty gunnies; 40 bales mattress fibre; 550 bags arecanut.

From Hongkong: 156 bdls cassia; 35 cases elect goods; 150 cases fire crackers.

From Shimizu: 188 cases tea.

From Nagoya: 50 cases plywood; 220 bdls boxes in shook; 92 bales c c shirting; 161 cases glassware; 174 bags tiles; 276 cases porcelainware.

From Osaka: 250 bales strawboards; 331 cases cotton yarn; 50 dms dyestuff; 32 cases bleached satin dril; 230 pkgs glass bottles; 442 cases glassware; 36 cases white cotton mull; 70 cases glass bangles; 82 cases enamelledware; 397 cases cotton shirting 40 bdls flat bar; 150 cases galvd iron sheet; 100 bags calcium carbide.

From Singapore: 500 bags sago flour; 49 bags betel nuts, 106 bags gum.

From Tokyo 86 cases toys; 45 cases clocks; 260 cases grey mer ctn yarn.

From Yokohama: 300 dms bleaching powder; 90 csks sodium thiosulphate; 66 cases toys; 77 cases silk goods.

From Moji: 100 cases earthenware; 254 cases window glass; 102 cases ground glass; 81 cases sheet glass; 100 dms calcium carbide; 200 bales auto tires.

From Shanghai: 562 bales cotton yarn

From Kobe: 42 cases weaving machine 141 cases cell bangles; 56 cases cell goods; 69 cases rayon goods; 37 cases woollen goods; 370 cases cotton piece goods; 110 cases woollen yarn; 70 cases bobbin; 61 cases camphor; 75 bags calcium carbonate; 38 cases cotton remnants; 45 cases paper ancorces; 31 cases silk goods; 130 bdls star ani seed; 154 cases art silk and cotton mixed goods; 43 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods; 100 cases glass bangles.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug 19

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amr Water Works Com	10
Amr Power and Light Com	5
Amr Power and Light Pfd 5 per cent A	30
Amr Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	20
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	36
Electric Bond Common	7
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	49
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	26
Columbia Gas and Elec	7
Int Tel and Tel	9
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 per cent 1939	100
American Tel and Tel	141
Sun Life of Canada	490
Western Union Tel.	26 3/4
Great North Pfd Railway	22 1/2
New York Central Railway	18 1/2
Pennsylvania Railway	20
Southern Pacific Railway	18 1/2
Union Pacific Railway	89
Texas Corporation	46
6 per cent Denmark 1942	106
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	94
Delaware and Hudson 4 per cent 1943	55
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	53
United States Steel	58 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	57
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	96
Ludlum Steel	18
Republic Steel	18
United S Smelting	62
Anaconda Copper Mining	34 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	49 1/2
Westinghouse Air Brake	25
General Motors	48
Packard Motors	5
General Electric	42 1/4
Boeing Airplane	26
Aviation Corporation	4
Curtis Wright	5
American Radiator	14
Union Carbide	82
Consolidated Oil	9 1/2
Phillips Pet Oil	40
Socony Oil	14 3/4
Chase Bank	30 1/4
National City Bank	24 1/2
National Dairy	15
3 1/4 per cent Amr Tel and Tel Deb 1961	104
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 per cent 1961	99
Cons Mining Smelting	59
6 per cent Japanese 1954	70

Turnover 825,000 shares. Further improvement. Carloadings up 5511 units. Brokers loans up 9 million dollars.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Wheat	2,448 cwts.
Linseed	1,588 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	34 cwts.
Gingellyseed	44 cwts.
Poppyseed	197 cwts.
Groundnuts	2,385 cwts.
Rice	2,436 cwts.
Myrabollams	470 cwts.
Cottonseed	110 cwts.
Mowraseed	19 cwts.
Gram	925 cwts.
Joowar	1,980 cwts.
Barley	55 cwts.
Bajree	872 cwts.
Indian Sugar	988 cwts.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES LTD.

Total units generated Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., and the Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

33rd Weeks (Ended August 19th.)	
1936	10,373,000
1937	13,185,400
1938	12,739,200
Total For 33 Weeks (1st January To Date.)	
1936	356,678,000
1937	485,084,500
1938	470,449,500

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Aug. 19.

	Season To Date	This Week	Corresponding Season 1936/7	Corresponding Week 1937
Total in sight (excluding linters)	288	149	444	218
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	220	98	227	93
Export from U. S. Ports	146	64	147	61
Of which to Japan	40	25	8	5
Of which to China	—	—	—	—
Of which to Great Britain	22	4	28	10
Of which to Germany	35	15	36	21
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,463	—	1,236
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	1,925	—	787
Worlds Visible Supply	—	7,563	—	4,569
Of which American Cotton	—	5,545	—	2,889
Forwarded to World's mills (excluding linters)	361	147	426	151
Receipts at U. S. Ports	166	82	206	150

N.B. All in bales 000's omitted.

Cotton Market Stagnant Pending Loan Announcement

WALL STREET BUYING ON STRENGTH OF SECURITIES

Weevil Damage In Eastern And Central Sections

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Cotton markets were stagnant on Friday pending a definite loan announcement with reports from Washington intimating that it is possible after the close on Saturday. Operations were largely of a local character.

The market opened steady and declined on moderate hedging and foreign selling. The market, however, met with some trade price fixing and commission house buying encouraged by steadier stocks. Weather was generally favourable but private accounts continue to emphasise weevil damage in the Eastern and Central sections. Prices thereafter advanced on Wall-Street buying, covering and continued strength of stocks.

NEW YORK MARKET

At the opening October was quoted 2 points down at 8.23 which was the lowest level. Later on prices advanced to 8.31 which was the highest level and the market closed at a net rise of 4 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 8.42c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady with improved buying and closed at a rise of 9 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices gained 9 points at 8.37c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged with October 4.59. The market was dull. Light hedging met local support in response to steadier Alexandria advices. Later on the market was dull and closed at a rise of one point. Middling American spot cotton prices closed one point up at 4.78d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was very steady. Giza futures advanced 8 to 9 points and Uppers closed 5 points higher. The Alexandria cotton market was firm with increased demand. Sakels futures closed 25 to 19 points higher and Ashmouni futures gained 2 to 13 points.

LOAN EFFECTS

The rather definite upward movement in cotton in the first half of the week under review was based on the strength of the stock market and the continuous heavy rains in the eastern half of the cotton belt, and it was checked in the second half by the reaction in stocks and the improvement in the weather. The most noticeable factor as regards cotton is the resistance which develops when prices approached the 9-cent level for December futures; demand improves, bringing reactions of about 30 points or so, and while fluctuating about this point prices show no very definite trend, and net changes from week to week are small.

COMPLAINTS OF WEEVIL

Much apprehension is felt over the numerous complaints of increased weevil infestation in the eastern half of the belt and also over the rank growth as a result of the unusually prolonged heavy rains. The weekly weather report to-day indicated unfavourable conditions in two-thirds of the eastern half, except the north, and favourable conditions in the west, and also mentioned weevil activity in the east. This report, however, confirmed private advices and exerted no immediate influence on the market, although indicating the possibility of damage in the event of further damp weather.

The new crop is moving more rapidly in South Texas, causing a moderate volume of hedging, which combined with domestic and foreign liquidation has occasionally furnished more contracts. Demand generally has been slow, especially from speculators who are going in largely for securities. Trade demand on the scale-down has absorbed most of the selling.

TRADERS PUZZLED

Traders are puzzled about new crop prospects and are inclined to await the Bureau report. Textiles are inactive, but the mills are operating more freely on old orders. Demand for spot cotton has improved slightly from domestic mills, but there is very little export business, as shippers are still hesitating to fix the basis in view of the uncertainties about the loan. Merchants are hoping that there will be no loan in the new season as they believe that in the absence of a loan the market may approach a position in which carrying charges are restored and thus invite larger general trade operations.—"M. G. C."

PRIVATE CABLES

New York October highest 8.31+06 (2-56 p.m.)

New York October lowest 8.23—02 (10 a.m.)

Liverpool October highest 4.61+02.

Liverpool October lowest 4.58—01.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following Cables from their New York Friends:—

Secretary of agriculture announces loan conditions next week about 8.25. Moderate European selling, Southern selling absorbed by trading buying. Crop accounts somewhat less favourable but absence of speculation."

"Market affected favourable by advance in securities." Fixing on buyers call. Some outside selling. Weather more favourable."

"Hedges heavy sellers."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd., have received to-day the following Cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Very steady undertone. Some October liquidation holding prices in check. Think there is chance of some advance especially if trade improves.

New York.—Some trade buying nears. Later local covering Wall Street buying on better stock market.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following Cable from their New York Friends Cabled:—

Movement increasing reports boll weevil infestation heavy. Have no information of loan.

Mr. Wallace stated around 8-1/4 loan announcement probable next week. Trade expects basis middling 7/8 with rate increased or decreased dependent grades staples. Reports weevil activity without influence; little more hedge selling; trade best buyer.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 20.

October	8.28
December	8.35
January	8.35
March	8.37
May	8.37
July	8.36
Middling Spot	8.40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Aug. 20.

October	8.38
December	8.47
January	8.45
Middling Spot	8.33

11-00 A.M. RANGES NOON CALL

New York, Aug. 20.

October closed
December closed
January closed

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York Aug. 20.

	Bales
Day's Receipts to U. S. Ports	9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	nil
Day's Exports to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 20.

July	—
August	4.57
September	4.58
October	4.60
November	4.63
December	4.66
January	4.69
February	4.71
March	4.73
April	4.75
May	4.77
June	4.78
July	4.79
August	4.78
Middling Spot	4.76

10-12 A.M. QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Aug. 20.

October	4.60
January	4.68

Weather Over U. S. A. Cotton Belt

Eastern: Partly cloudy.
Central: Cloudy, showers probable. Temperature in Arkansas and New Orleans (Louisiana) 94 degrees.
Western:; Partly cloudy. Temperatures continue over 90 degrees.

FORECAST

Eastern: Generally fair.
Central: Cloudy, showers probable.
Western: Partly cloudy.

LONDON SEEDS

London, Aug. 20.

Linseed La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton 11/5/0 August sellers.
Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. ton 12/5/0 August sellers.
Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton 12/15/0 August sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. C.I.F. ton 11/10/0 August sellers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton 10/17/6 August sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Aug. 20.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels 27/3 August sellers.
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels 27/6 August sellers.
Wheat South Australian parcels 27/3 August sellers.

SPELTER

London, Aug. 20.

Spelter Hard (Indian Brand) fob. closed.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug. 20.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. closed.

LINSEED OIL

London, Aug. 20.

Linseed Oil London per cwt. naked 21/10-1/2 September paid.
Linseed Oil London per cwt. naked 21/10-1/2 October-December sellers.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Aug 19

GIZA—	
Spot	7.40+6
October	6.66+8
November	6.66+8
January	6.87+9
March	6.93+9
May	6.93+9
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.04+2
October	5.84+5
November	5.84+5
January	5.84+5
March	5.86+5
May	5.88+5
July	5.91+5

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Aug 20

August	199.60+50
November	198.50
December	197.90
February	197.90

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 110 December 115 January 122 March 127 May 136 July 141 at cross rate 4.88 1/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 158 Liverpool May 1939 4.80 Rs. 51 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939 158 New York May 8.38 Rs. 33 at cross rate 4.88 7/16

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 20

Following a small rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 158 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs 157/12 on scattered selling. Later on there was some local covering and prices improved to Rs. 158/4 but again reacted to Rs. 158 where the market steadied with a small business.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 3 points but it opened 2 points higher and later on was quoted 1 point down which induced some selling in the local market. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach J/A 1938	Rs.	142	10 0
Broach A/M 1939		157	10 0
Fine M G—			
Oomra D/J 1939		140	2 0
F G M G—			
Bengal D/J 1939		118	4 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Aug. 20.

M. G.—	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
Bengal U.P.	... 121	118	115	112	
Punjab	... 121	118	115	112	
Rajputana	... 121	118	115	112	
Oomra No. 3	145	142	139	136	...
C. P. No. 1	154	151	148	145	...
C. P. No. 2	148	145	142	139	...
Broach No. 2	.. 149	147	145	143	
Punjab-Ame.	... 174	171	168	165	
Surat	... 203	200	197	194	
Rajpipla	... 195	192	189	186	
Navsari	... 209	206	203	200	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Bengal Superfine	122/24
Bengal Fine	119/21
Bengal F.G.	117/19
C. P. 1	144/46
C P. 2	139/41
Arvi	139/41
Amraoti	137/41
Ellichpur	139/41
Berar	137/39
Khandesh	131/36
Jalna/Sailu	133/37
Burwah/Sanavad	137/39
Khandwa	137/39
Harda/Khirkiya	137/39
Mathia	121/26
Malkapur	136/39
Broach	143/46
Punjab 4F	163/68
Punjab 289F.	188/98
Sindh N.T.	173/83
Kampala	259/61
Jinja	248/51
Navsari	203/05

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Aug. 20.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	18-8-38	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		53,858	206,505
Central India	76	50,479	338,345
Barsi and Nagar		150,386	174,497
Hyderabad-Gaorani		40,360	101,882
Berar	72	332,080	579,602
Central Provinces	3	85,725	114,551
Total Oomras	151	713,008	1,515,382
Dholera		157,671	182,462
N.-W. Provinces		3,112	10,399
Rajputana		16,662	97,443
Sind-Punjab	268	527,408	353,219
Broach	56	257,567	342,939
Coompta and Dharwar	776	83,952	74,275
Westerns-Northerns	104	29,447	40,540
Cocoanada		23	155
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		8,767	21,855
American		177,893	20,194
Egyptian, African and Sudan	101	541,985	454,749
Comilla Burma and other sorts		1,171	240
Total	1,456	2,528,666	3,115,152

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 11th Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.

	18-8-38	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,496	335,077	483.944
Japan and China	4,136	739,814	1,579,814
Coast Ports		62,366	41,469
Up-country by Rail		379,396	301,696
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		5,375	941
Total	5,632	1,521,828	2,407,864

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F.P. Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 19-8-38	166000	286000
Receipts Yesterday 19-8-38	22000	42000
Exports to date 19-8-38	146000	147000
Stock at Ports 19-8-38	2403000	1238000
Stock at Interior Towns 19-8-38	1925000	787000
Stock at Liverpool 19-8-38	1163000	752000
Visible Supply 19-8-38	5546000	2889000
Quantity in sight 19-8-38	288000	444000
Quantity out of sight 19-8-38	361000	426000

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay on 17th August	5,404
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,527,210
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,113,558
Decrease	586,348

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug 18

Broach J/A 1938 opening 142 highest 142 3/8 lowest 141 1/2 closing 142 3/8

Broach A/M 1939 opening 156 3/4 highest 157 lowest 155 7/8 closing 156 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 138 1/2 highest 139 1/2 lowest 138 1/2 closing 139 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 117 1/2 highest 117 1/2 lowest 117 1/2 closing 117 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (21-9-38) Rs. 6 5/8

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-9-38) Rs. 17 1/4

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug 20

On Friday London gold prices advanced one penny at £7-2-6 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 17 points down at 178.78. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.88 1/16. London Silver prices declined 1/16d. to 19 3/8d. The market was quiet and featureless. New York silver and Montreal futures were unchanged. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0-8 3/8. The local market was quiet with a restricted business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There was scattered selling in silver while gold was steady with a small demand.

GOLD

Ready	36	0	3
Bhadurapad delivery	36	0	0
Bhadurapad tejimandi	0	4	6
Ashwin delivery	35	15	9
Ashwin tejimandi	0	6	6

SILVER

Ready	51	0	0
Bhadurapad delivery	51	0	0
Bhadurapad tejimandi	0	12	0
Ashwin delivery	50	15	0
Ashwin tejimandi	1	3	0

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 20.

Spot	19-5/16
Forward	19-3/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 20.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/2/5-1/2

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Gold worth Rs. 20,44,102 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, August 20.

The s.s. "Takliwa" carried two consignments of bar gold valued at Rs. 12,622 and Rs. 3,787 respectively for Mombasa. One more consignment of bar gold worth Rs. 936 was shipped by the s.s. "Rawalpindi" for London.

Three consignments of gold sovereigns collectively valued at Rs. 14,63,769 were shipped by the s.s. "Rawalpindi" for London, while another consignment of sovereigns worth Rs. 5,62,988 was scheduled for New York, optional Parts or Amsterdam by the same steamer.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,19,17,01,387.

LONDON METALS

London, Aug 19

Copper	£49 7 6
Lead	£14 8 9
Spelter	£13 5 0
Tin	£193 11 3

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug. 20.

London Market—
Standard copper cash (buyers) £40/5/0
Standard copper 3 months £40/10/0
Electrolytic copper £46/0/0
Bombay Market—
Yellow metal sheets ..... Rs. 37/8/0
Copper sheets ..... Rs. 44/2/0
Tone:—Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Aug. 19.

September	£10-8-9.
October	£10-10-0.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening	27	7	6
Highest	27	8	3
Lowest	27	4	3
Closing	27	5	0
Groundnuts Feb.—			
Opening	9	5	6
Highest	29	5	6
Lowest	29	1	9
Closing	29	2	3
Cottonseeds Sept.—			
Opening	18	7	6
Highest	18	7	9
Lowest	18	6	3
Closing	18	6	3
Cottonseeds Jan—			
Opening	19	4	3
Highest	19	4	9
Lowest	19	3	0
Closing	19	3	3
Castorseeds Sept.—			
Opening	28	6	0
Highest	28	10	6
Lowest	28	6	0
Closing	28	7	0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	28	13	0
Highest	29	0	0
Lowest	28	13	0
Closing	28	15	0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug. 19.

October	62 3/4d.
December	61 3/8d.
March	60d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug. 18.

September	dol 0.64 1/2
December	dol 0.66 1/2
May	dol 0.69 1/4

New York Sugar

New York, Aug. 19.

September	1.82.
March	1.96.
May	1.99.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-4.
Shipment Sept. Rs. 5-4-6.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-6-6.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 5-9.
Kesar Rs. 13-8.
Saraya Rs. 13-4.
Java Spot F 5.95.

LONDON SUGAR

London, Aug 19.

December ..... sh. 5 3 3/4d

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Aug 20

October	51.50
November	51.70

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug 20

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	100/8
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	102/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	103/4
3 per cent 1963/65	99/4
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	99/2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	112/13
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	119/10
3 per cent U.P. Bonds	97/8
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	103/8
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	106/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	100/8

TAX FREES.

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	117/14
4 per cent 1953/53 Mysore	112/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	101/2

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1974 B P T	111/7
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	110/4
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	119
6 per cent 1954 M Deb	131/8

Note: Market quietly steady with practically no change in rates.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Aug 20

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32 near 15/16 Forward.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Oct. 1/32 Nov/March.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 276
Bank's buying T T 273 1/2
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1320
Bank's buying T T 1345
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 3/4
Japan Bank's buying 60 days 76 5/8
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 66
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 49
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 89 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.88.18 19th instant
Japan 1/2 1/64 20th instant
Honkong London 1/3 20th instant
Shanghai London 0/8 3/8 20th instant
Java London 8.91 1/8 20th instant
London Paris 178.78 19th instant
London Belgium 28.96 7/8 19th instant
London Switzerland 21.28 1/2 19th instant
London Berlin 12.17 19th instant
London Stockholm 19.39 5/8 19th instant
London New York 4.87.90 19th instant
London Amsterdam 8.92 1/8 19th instant
London Italy 92.70 19th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet
Gold £7-2-6 1/2 19th instant
Silver London Ready 19 3/8 19th instant
Silver London Forward 19 1/4 19th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 19th instant
London discounts 3 months 17/32 per cent 19th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 19th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/4 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug 19

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	81
3 1/2 per cent	94 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	107 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	113
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	117
5 per cent 1942/47	110
3 per cent 1948/52	99 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	75 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War loan	102 3/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	113 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	46/10 1/2

GROUNDNUT CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Preliminary Memorandum on the Groundnut Crop of the Bombay Province (including Indian States) for the Season 1938-39:—

On an average of the five years ending 1936-37 the area under Groundnut in the territory included in this forecast has represented some 25.8 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Groundnut crop sown in June-July 1938.

(Estimates up to 1st August 1938.)

Information incomplete. Area so far reported 1,188 thousand acres in British Districts and 670 thousand acres in Indian States. Total 1,858 thousand acres; 5.5 and 87.7 per cent. respectively over corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date. Increase in area general and due to favourable sowing rains. Crop well established and progressing satisfactorily, but suffering in parts North Deccan from waterlogging due continuous rains after sowing and in parts south-east Deccan and east Karnatak due deficient rainfall. Recent break beneficial to crop in North Deccan but more rain badly required in eastern parts of South Deccan and Karnatak for further development.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Aug 19

SAKELS—	
November	13.60+25
January	13.71+24
ASHMOUNI—	
August	9.93+2
October	10.27+18
December	10.30+12
GIZA—	
November	12.88+22
January	12.87+23

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York Aug. 20.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality 5-1/8 sellers.

Pay In—Sept. 12 Pay Out—Sept. 14

Small Rise In Tata Steel Shares

COTTON TEXTILE ISSUES STEADY

Narrow Trading Market

BOMBAY, August 20.

Following steady improvement in U.S. Steel shares during the last two days, the local market ruled steady to-day with a moderate business. The tone of the market was barely steady as professional operators were not inclined to do much business pending clarification of Central European political situation.

Prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The market opened steady and during the early part of the session prices declined few points on scattered long liquidation but later on there was some short covering and prices rallied.

Tata Steel shares ruled very steady and closed better. Cotton Mill shares also hardened. The tone of the market was good but business was restricted and the small buying which was in evidence was mostly influenced by higher foreign advices.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, August 20.

100	Ahmd. Advance	381	4
200	BOM. DYEING	901	0
100	CENTURY	292	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	251	0
100	COLABA	164	0
100	Coorla	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn	320	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-6-9	
100	Finlay	125	0
100	GOKAK	162	8
1,000	Hindustan	1.700	0
100	Indore	57	8
100	Khatau	121	14
100	KOHINOOR	284	0
250	Laxmi	497	8
250	Madras United	35	0
1,000	Morarji	140	0
250	Model	45	8
50	MYSORE	100	0
200	NEW GREAT	235	0
100	Oosmanshahi	36	12
100	PHOENIX	220	0
25	Sassoon Silk	73	8
1,000	Sholapur	3,110	0
50	SIMPLEX	87	8
100	SWADESHI	222	0
100	Swan	107	8
500	Vishnu	1,227	8
1,000	Western	905	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	112	0
25-50	Central	31	8
500	Imperial	1558	12
125-500	Im. Contry.	385	0
50-100	India	143	0
100	Reserve Bank	117	8
5	Union	5-7-3	

CEMENTS.

100	Associated	112	0

INSURANCE.

100-500	Empire	711	4
15-100	Jupiter	13	15
20	Mercantile	53	8
15-75	New India	39	8
200	Oriental	4.560	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	4

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahm. Old	133	2
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,470	0
10	Ajmer	12	12
10	Amalgmd.	13	0
50	BOM TRAM	119	0
100	Bombay Suburban	141	4
10	Broach	10	8
100	Karachi	215	10
100	Poona	166	4
100	Surat	172	8
100	TATA HYDRO	154	0
1,000	TATA POWER	1397	8

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	967	8
100	C. Province	99	8
100	Dh. Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	98	8
100	Mandra Bhon	98	0
100	Pachora Jamner	96	4
100	Sara Serajgunj	100	12
500	Tapti Valley	750	0

MINING.

8	Burma Corp.	6	7
2sh.	Indian Copper	2	6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	31	14
10	SHIVRAJPUR	44	12
30	TATA STEEL DEFD.	1,310	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	273	8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	ALCOCK	309	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	176	0
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep	850	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	220	0
125	B. BURMA	534	0
50	Burma Conty.	173	12
50	TELEPHONE	84	0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3	5 6
100	I. BLEACHING	130	0
50	I. Invest Trust	42	4
100	I. Radio Defd.	475	0
100	I. Radio Ord.	390	0
100	Port Canning	68	0
30	Premier Con.	68	8
15	Scindia	19	14
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	29	8

PREFERENCE.

5½	P. C. Amalgmd. (T. F.)	106	0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1510	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	292	8
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	70	4
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	560	0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	103	0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	95	8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	155	0
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1576	4
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	201	14
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	161	12
7	p.c. Vishnu	705	0

DEBENTURES.

3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	103	0
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108	12
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	54	0
7	p.c. Sholapur	77	2
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	108	12

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List)

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York Aug. 20.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality 5-1/8 sellers.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug 20

Bombay Dyeing (887) 896 894 892 895 891 900 901
Century (286) 290 287 291 292
Central India (249) 250 252 250 251 249 251
Kohinoor (281/8) 282 284
New Great (227) 230 235
Simplex (87/8) 87
Swadeshi (221) 223 222 223 222
Associated Cement (115/8) 118 114 113 112
Andhra (1470) 1470
Tata Hydro (154/8) 155 154
Tata Power (1390) 1395 1387 1400 1395 1397/8
Tram Ord (118) 118/8 119
T Steel Defd (1290) 1310 1317 1307 1316 1297 1310 1295 1312 1305 1310
T Steel Ord (269/8) 274 275 271 273 271 272 274 272 273/8
Tata Steel 2nd pref (161/8) 161/8 161/12
Bellapur (176) 177 175/8 176
B Steamer (219) 219 220 219 220
B Burma (532) 535 529 532 528 532 528 534 533 534

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Aug 20

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3	1/2 per cent paper	98
4	per cent 1960/70	112/14
5	per cent 1945/55	117/14

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	112
Bank of Hindusthan	31/6
Bank of India	143
Central Bank	31/8
Imperial Bank F P	1560
Imperial Bank P P	385
Indian Overseas Bank	46
Reserve Bank	117/8
Union Bank	5/7

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles	542/8
Ambica	231/4
Arun	225
Arvind	1075
Bharatkhand	2725
Bombay Dyeing	897/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	198
Calico	600
Central India	250
Century	291/4
Colabr	165
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	352/8
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	161/14
Hukumchand	195
Indore	57/8
Jubilee	205/10
Khatau Makanji	120
Kohinoor	283/12
Laxmi Cotton	497/8
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	109/8
Morarji	138/12
Mysore	98/12
Nandlal Bhandari	91
New Great	233/12
Raipur	627/8
Rajnagar	280
Sajjan	97/8
Sholapur	3175
Simplex	86/14
Swadeshi	221/4
Vishnu	1227/8

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley ord	1469/8
Tata Hydro Ord	153/12
Tata Power Ord	1395

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	133/12
Ajmer Electrics	12/14
Bombay Suburban	141/4
Bombay Tram	118/12
Surat Electrics	172/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Air Services of India	6N
Alcock Ashdown	308/2
Associated Cements	112
Belapur	175
Bombay Burma New	173/12
Bombay Burma Old	532/8
Bombay Steam	218/12
Bombay Telephone	84
Br B Petrol	3/7
Burma Corporation	6/7
Dalmia Cement	10
Indian Bleaching	130
Industrial Investment Tr	42/4
Indian Radio Ord	380
Indian Radio Defd	490/10
Indian Copper	2/6
Indian Iron	31/14
Mysore Sugar	24/4
Port Canning	67
Premier Construction	68/8
Rohtas Industries	24/4
Scindia Steam	19/14
Shivrajpur	44/8
Tata Oil	29/8
Tata Steel ordy	273
Tata Steel Defd	1305

JUTES

Birla Jute	13/10
Howrah	45/8
Hukumchand	6/8
Kamarhatty	432
Kanknarrah	336
Lawrence	335
Reliance	59/2

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 20.

T. T. London on—	
New York	4.87.96
Paris	178.78
Berlin	12.17-1/4
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.89-5/8
Amsterdam	8.92-5/16
Brussels	28.96-1/4
Milan	222.75
Berne	21.29-1/2

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1938

KAMALADEVI IN JAIL CUSTODY

Arrested For Defiance Of Travancore Ban

SPIRITED ANSWER TO GOVT. CHARGE

(Through U. P. And A. P.)

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 20.

Mrs. Kamaladevi was arrested a little before 4-30 P. M. to-day, when she emerged from the railway station.

She was taken to the First Class Magistrate's Court She was then remanded to custody in the Central Jail, till August 22, when she will be produced before the First Class Magistrate.

ILLUSION OF "RAM RAJ"

"The illusion of "Ram Raj" in Mysore was shattered not by a Kamaladevi, but by the hand which created the tragedy of Vidhuraswatham. But Man, when intoxicated with power, rarely learns wise lessons of history. Autocracy is its own doom.

Shattered Vision

The recent happenings in Travancore have raised the curtain on another "Ram Raj". The glorious vision created by the recent royal proclamation has been rudely broken, and we seem to be heading for another great tragedy."

Thus observed Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, the Congress Socialist leader, who is now here, in a statement to the Press about the order banning her entry into the State.

A SIMPLE LESSON

Continuing Mrs. Kamaladevi said: "Special reference has been made to my socialistic views in the prohibitory order. Do the State authorities expect the world to believe that the spread of Socialism can be arrested by preventing the entry of one Socialist? Our State authorities never learn the simple lesson that it is not the Socialists who are destroying the present economic order. It is the contradiction inherent in the system itself. World depression, the catastrophic crash in prices in U. S. A. and the rising unemployment are not creations of Socialists, but of capitalism which must inevitably destroy itself.

NOT A FOREIGNER.

"I refuse to accept the State authorities' interpretation that I am a foreigner and the affairs of a State are domestic in which outsiders should not interfere. I am an Indian who has every right to move freely in every nook and corner of the country. The administration of a State is a public affair and is the concern of every Indian in this country. If China and Palestine are our concern, how much more a part of India!"

Concluding Mrs. Kamaladevi observed: "I have perfect confidence that Travancore will achieve her goal in a very short time, for she is ripe for it."

ARRESTED FOR DEFYING ORDER

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 20.

On her arrival here at 4-30 p. m., Mrs. Kamaladevi was arrested for having defied the District Magistrate's order banning her entry into the Travancore State. She was arrested at the premises of the railway station itself soon after she detrained and was taken straight to the court of the First Class Magistrate.

TWO ORDERS SERVED

It may be mentioned that on arrival at Shencottah yesterday, she was served with an order issued under the Travancore Criminal Procedure Code by the District Magistrate of Quilon, prohibiting her from entering Quilon District. At Varkala another prohibitory order was served on her by the District Magistrate under Section 127 Cr. P.C. prohibiting her entry into Trivandrum.

The order stated that since Mrs. Kamaladevi openly preached Socialistic and Communistic doctrines, including complete modification of the existing social and political order she could not be allowed to enter the district and preside over the Youth Conference.

ASKED NOT TO PROCEED

While in Quilon yesterday, the District Magistrate requested her to break her journey and not to proceed to Trivandrum. On her deciding to proceed to Trivandrum the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police accompanied her and on her arrival at Trivandrum arrested her.

On being produced before the First Class Magistrate Mrs. Kamaladevi was asked whether she had any application to make for her release on bail. She replied that she had none to make. Thereupon the Magistrate remanded her to custody till August 22

REFUSAL TO GIVE UNDERTAKING

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 21.

Though Mrs. Kamaladevi at first said that she was not applying for bail and consequently the Magistrate remanded her to custody, later she put in a bail application. But as she refused to give an undertaking to leave Travancore immediately, she was remanded to custody till Monday.

TRAVANCORE CROWD IN FRENZY

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 21.

Scenes of hooliganism were witnessed last evening when a crowd returning from the maidan in front of the railway station attacked the traffic constables on the main road, inflicting injuries on them. Over half a dozen State Transport Buses, engaged in passenger service, were also attacked and damaged. Some of the drivers were removed to the hospital, while a few passengers received injuries. Traffic posts were destroyed, street lights broken and private cars stoned.

KAMALADEVI CONGRATULATED

The Youth Conference was held in the open maidan in front of the railway station, where Mrs Kamaladevi's arrest took place. The Conference passed a resolution congratulating Mrs. Kamaladevi on her arrest and condemning the policy of the Government.

Flag hoisting ceremony at the Hazara Political Conference.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan hoisting the National Flag at Abbottabad.

The Hazara Political Conference in progress.

New Asiatic's Manager Entertained

(From A Correspondent).

JALGAON, Aug. 20.

A gathering of field-workers and the sympathisers of the New Asiatic Life Insurance Co. Ltd., was held at a tea party given by Mr. Rishabhdas Ranka, Branch Manager of Jalgaon Branch in honour of Mr. A. Dutta, M.Sc. B.L., Head Office Manager of the Company. Mr. Dutta spoke about all the salient features of the Company Dr. Godbole on behalf of the Policyholders, congratulated the Company for the progress which it made within a short period.

JAPANESE FARMERS FOR CHINA

SHANGHAI, (By Air Mail).

According to a Tokyo report, 50,000 Japanese farmers will be drafted to China to station in South Chahar and North Hopei as soon as the present crops are harvested. This is a part of the emigration scheme mapped out by the Home Minister Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu.

Before coming to China, these farmers are undergoing training except those who had already been called to the colours. The idea is that such farmers may serve as soldiers in China, whenever necessary.—United Press.

BLACK FLAGS GREET C. P. PREMIER

Muslim Protest Against Release Of Holi Prisoners

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 21.

The Moslems of Jubbulpore staged a black-flag demonstration this morning against the withdrawal of the prosecutions against certain persons in connection with the recent holi riots.

The procession started with about 200 persons and proceeded to the circuit house where the Premier, Pandit Ravishankar Shukla was staying raising anti-Congress slogans.

The Moslem parts of the city were all decked in black flags. Precautionary measures were taken by the police to prevent untoward occurrences.

The Premier is seeing some Moslem and Hindu leaders in this connection.—A. P.

Durbar Gopaldas To Be President Of Kaira Board

(From A Correspondent).

BORSAD, Aug. 20.

Mr. Chhotalal A. Vyas, president of the Kaira District Local Board has resigned his post and has vacated the chair of president for Darbar Gopaldas Desai.

Mr. Gokaldas D. Talati, vice-president of the Kaira District Congress Samiti has given the resignation of his post.

Recognition To Bhonsla Military School

(From A Correspondent).

NASIK, Aug. 20.

Orders have been received from the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Government sanctioning the Recognition of the Bhonsla Military School, by the School authorities.

X B-ENGINES INQUIRY

Committee To Arrive In Bombay On Sept. 1

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

The Inquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India to investigate the question of design and working of X. B. Engines is expected to reach Bombay on September first. It is expected that the three members from England will meet the French Engineer, Mr. Leguille, Chief Mechanical Engineer of French National Railways at Marseilles and will do their voyage together in the same boat. The whole report of the enquiry held by Mr. Thom together with the four volumes of evidence given before him has already been sent to the various members of the Committee. These documents have also been given to Mr. P. L. Dhawan, one of the members in India.

Apart from these reports, the whole lot of material dealing with the technical side of manufacture of XB and other pacific type of engines has also been sent to the various members of the Committee. Drawings and more technical material will be supplied to the members by the consulting engineer of the Railway Board in England before their departure for this country. Material concerning all the three types has already been sent to the members for their study. It is expected that the Committee will take about six weeks for their investigations in India.

Though their programme, has not yet been finally settled,—and it is not known what would be their tour—it is certain that they will visit the various workshops. Their programme will probably be fixed in detail on their arrival in Bombay at their preliminary meeting and it will be open to them also to fix their procedure during the enquiry. It is expected that they will examine quite a number of witnesses mostly civil and mechanical engineers.

It has been arranged that senior officers of Railways will accompany them on their different railways and the different types of engines will be run at high speed on various railways and on different types of tracks. Both engines of original design and as modified will be tried out. These modifications have taken place recently with, what is called, friction damping devices. These devices are fitted to these engines to control any swaying motion in the engine and to keep it firmly on to the rails with the least effect on the track, that is to say, to prevent wobbling in the engine.

It is not expected that any member of the Railway Board will assist the Committee or accompany them on their tour of enquiry. The only staff expected to be provided by the Railway Board will be a number of steriographers.

ALL-INDIA HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN

(From A Correspondent).

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

A deputation of the Reception Committee of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan waited on Mr. S. Pratap, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Simla, in order to seek his assistance in obtaining necessary facilities for the holding of the forthcoming session of the Sammelan. The Deputy assured them of his help in providing the necessary facilities.

Sub-committees have been set up for making arrangements for "Pandal," Procession, Sanitation, Entertainment of guests and holding of various conferences.

Pt. S. K. Datta Paliwal, M.L.A., Syt. Sri Datta 'Suman,' and Pt. Badri Datta Pandey, M.L.A., have been deputed to make a tour of Simla Hill States and deliver a series of lectures in connection with the forthcoming Sammelan with a view to creating enthusiasm and interest amongst the people of these States for the study of Hindi.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE CALENDAR*

HERE'S ANSON, KRONCK--HE CAME ALONE---NOW WE'LL GET TH' REST OF THOSE PLANS!
MOLLY DARLING! ARE YOU— ARE YOU HURT?
NO, GERRY, NO--
AND WHETHER OR NOT SHE WILL BE DEPENDS ON YOU, ANSON!
DO YOU SEE THESE, ANSON?
THEY'RE PLANS OF MY INVENTION--- THE ONES YOU STOLE FROM DEBNEY'S OFFICE!
BUT THEY'RE NOT COMPLETE WITHOUT THE PLANS YOU HAVE HIDDEN--- SOMEWHERE!--- TELL US WHERE THEY ARE AND SHE IS RELEASED! ---OTHERWISE---!
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